

The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1928.

Weather—Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds. Temperature yesterday—Highest, 60; lowest, 36. Weather details on page 8.

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TWO CENTS.

HAVANA SESSIONS ALL TO BE PUBLIC, CHAIRMEN DECIDE

Leaders of Delegations Accept a Resolution Backed by Hughes.

PLENARY CONFERENCE WILL ASSEMBLE TODAY

Ratification of Publicity Is Expected; Agenda Given to Eight Committees.

Havana, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The Argentine and American delegations took the lead today in disposing, in the first informal meeting of delegations before the first plenary session tomorrow of the Sixth Pan American Congress, of one of the admittedly thorniest problems confronting the conference.

Proposed by the Argentines and seconded by Charles Evans Hughes for the United States, an oral motion was approved today to make "open covenants openly arrived at" the keynote of the Sixth Pan American Congress by establishing a rule of public committee meetings and plenary sessions.

The open committee motion was finally adopted on the understanding that executive sessions could be held in exceptional cases upon the request of committee members.

There was no change contemplated, it was said, in the rule prohibiting the discussion in plenary sessions of subjects not on the conference's agenda except by a two-thirds vote. This rule, American delegates emphasized, was at the same time a guarantee that subjects vital to the welfare of Pan Americanism could not be excluded from consideration by mere technicalities and also promised regular procedure in the session by avoiding irregular and unauthorized discussions.

Must Be Confirmed.

Today's meeting was held for an exchange of views between chiefs of missions here, to agree upon procedure in conference and to lay a basis for concerted action regarding organization of the parley. Today's decisions must be confirmed by tomorrow's plenary session.

Lossing no time in starting work after the festivities of President Coolidge's visit to Havana, chiefs of delegations found themselves in practically unanimous agreement regarding the beginning of the conference's activities and the general policies to be followed in the conference as a whole.

The happy solution of the problem of public or executive committee sessions was hailed by all delegates as symptomatic of ease with which apparently difficult problems could be disposed of if good will were present, and the accomplishment introduced a note of optimism into all forecasts as to the congress. It was pointed out that this was the first instance of complete publicity in a conference of this nature, and it was recalled that this v. subject gave grounds for much vivacious debate in the 1923 Santiago, Chile, congress, with subsequent criticism of the results obtained.

Proposed by Pueyrredon.

Honoro Pueyrredon, Argentine Ambassador to Washington, took the initiative in bringing up the matter of open committee meetings for immediate discussion and determination. After the meeting he expressed great appreciation that Mr. Hughes, in the name of the United States delegation, had immediately seconded his motion, thereby adding the prestige of American approval and securing beyond doubt a majority for his motion.

Ambassador Pueyrredon appealed to other delegates in favor of his motion by declaring that he objected on principle to "private discussion of public affairs," adding that, since questions discussed in the conference will be of world-wide importance, the intervention of public and press ought to be welcomed instead of repulsed.

This morning's session also put on record heads of delegations as favoring the constitution of eight committees to report on topics on the agenda before their presentation to the plenary sessions. A move was made by leaders of some of the lesser delegations to increase this number to 21, making possible the appointment of each delegation head as chairman of one committee. The proposal was rejected on the ground that closer cooperation could be achieved with fewer committees.

Committees to Be Named.

The committees to be appointed, according to today's agreement, will consider the following subjects on the agenda:

Permanent organization of the Pan American Union, including the extension of its powers and governing its political significance in inter-American relations; public international laws; private international laws, the latter two committees to consider a draft of treaties for the codification of Pan American international law as reported this year by the meeting of international jurists at Rio Janeiro; communication problems, including the converted aviations regulation to inter-American commercial flying; intellectual cooperation covering an interchange of information, professors and students; economic problems dealing mostly with a standardization of con-

Coolidge Returns to U. S.; Speeding North by Train

President, Mrs. Coolidge, and Members of His Party Tour Key West—Address Made to Sailors of the Memphis by Secretary Wilbur.

President Coolidge's Special Train En Route to Washington, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—With the cheers of Havana still fresh in his memory, President Coolidge was however bound tonight on a schedule calling for his arrival in Washington early Thursday. Landing at Key West from the cruiser *Memphis* early this afternoon, he made an automobile tour of the little island city, then boarded his special train for the 40-hour run to the Capital. With him were Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg and Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur.

The *Memphis*, which seven months ago brought Lindbergh, the flier, to Washington from Europe, was chosen by Mr. Coolidge for the crossing from Cuba in order that a transfer to tenders at sea might be avoided. The battleship *Texas*, on which he sailed to Havana, can not enter Key West harbor.

Contrasted with the tumultuous welcome which accompanied his setting foot on foreign soil for the first time since he entered the White House, was the quiet, but interested crowd that awaited his arrival at Key West. The onlookers applauded as the President descended the gang plank to enter an open automobile with Mrs. Coolidge for the tour of the key.

The crossing from Havana, made in perfect tropical weather, was faster than the trip going over. The Memphis

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TAX CUT BILL BLOCKED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

Republicans of Finance Group Vote to Delay Action Until March 15.

DEMOCRATS WILL FIGHT

(Associated Press.)

The \$200,000,000 tax reduction bill passed before Christmas by the House was laid on a shelf in the Senate finance committee room yesterday until after March 15, but Democrats announced their intention to ask the Senate to bring it out at any earlier date.

An effort by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the committee, to obtain immediate consideration of the bill by the committee was turned down by the Republican majority on a strict party vote, 54 to 34.

Informed by Chairman Smoot of the committee that the administration desired to learn more about the tax returns for this year, which will be partially revealed when first payments are made on March 15, before having a resolution declared for a scaling down of "excessive" import levies. The Senate Monday approved the proposal, 54 to 34.

In the House, Representative Garner, of Tennessee, the minority leader, advocated referring the resolution to the ways and means committee, where tariff, like revenue legislation, must originate.

On the vote seven Democrats, De Rous, Kemp, Martin, O'Connor, Spearin, and Wilson, all of Louisiana, and Casey, of Pennsylvania, joined with 176 Republicans to table the proposal.

Twelve Republicans and one Farmer-Labor, Vale, of Minnesota, voted with 151 Democrats against the Wilson motion. The Republicans were Beck, Browne, Peavy, Nelson, Lamphere, Kading, Frazar, Schaefer, and Schneider, all of Wisconsin; Christopher, of South Dakota; Sinclair, of North Dakota, and Clague, of Minnesota.

While the McMaster resolution constituted an expression of views only and proposed no actual change in rates, its approval by the House would have

Kipling Volume Sold For \$10,900; Record

New York, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—A first edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Letters of Marque," volume 1, has been sold at auction for \$10,900, a record price.

The volume, known as the Martindell copy, is believed one of four in existence.

HOUSTON VOTES HALL FOR JUNE CONVENTION

\$100,000 Auditorium to Seat 25,000 Is Planned for Democratic Session.

Houston, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The Houston city council, at a special meeting today, authorized construction of an auditorium for the Democratic National Convention and voted to "foot the bill" for whatever size hall is needed.

It is understood the structure will accommodate 25,000 persons and will cost \$100,000. Jesse E. Jones, Houston publisher, is in New York attending to plans for the architectural design of the building.

The present city auditorium has a seating capacity of only 5,750.

Pirates Attack Ship; 3 Killed, Others Hurt

A colored youth was shot to death and a colored man and woman were wounded in a free-for-all pistol battle at 1031 Thirteenth street southeast last night.

Richard Mitchell, 18 years old, in whose house the battle was fought, is dead with a gun shot wound in the heart. James Arthur Reed, alias Parsons, 30 years old, 1447 East Capitol street, is suffering from a bullet wound in the head. He is charged with the murder of Mitchell.

Jerry Harper, 27 years old, was shot in the chest. James Mitchell, 23 years old, brother of the dead youth, is charged with assault with a dangerous weapon in connection with the assault against Reed.

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YOUTH KILLED, 2 SHOT, IN PISTOL BATTLE

Wounded Man Charged With Murder After Gunfight.

Woman Hurt.

A colored youth was shot to death and a colored man and woman were wounded in a free-for-all pistol battle at 1031 Thirteenth street southeast last night.

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LOWDEN LEADERS READY TO COMBAT HOOVER STRENGTH

Influence of Illinoisan in Smith Strongholds Is Held Vital Factor.

CANDIDATE SILENT, BUT FRIENDS ACTIVE

Latter Say Party Peril Lies in Nominee Weaker Than New York Democrat.

BY ALBERT W. FOX
Staff Correspondent of The Post.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17.—Plans to strengthen the campaign of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden and head off progress being made by Herbert C. Hoover are rapidly taking shape here with the advice and consent of Republican leaders in adjoining States.

Indicated Democratic harmony, as particularly exemplified by the Jackson Day dinner in Washington and the accepted probability of Gov. Smith's nomination, are the chief causes of the increased political activity among Republicans in Illinois and in the middle West.

The thought seems to have dawned on a number of these leaders simultaneously that the potential Smith strength is being underestimated; that doubtful States, where Lowden is described as strong and Hoover is described as weak, are imperatively needed in the Republican column of electoral votes, and that consequently the Eastern "band-wagon campaign" in behalf of Hoover is fraught with positive danger to party success. There are also indications that Lowden supporters here and friends of Vice President Davis are becoming bitterly resentful of what they term "the misleading propaganda," attributed to Hoover's over zealous friend, and which is portrayed as spreading reports that Lowden is not really interested in his own candidacy, that he is acting as a stalking horse, that he is unequal to the rigors of the presidential office, that his health is not good and that he is waiting for the psychological moment to withdraw.

Lowden Spends Time on Farm.

I found Lowden cognizant, perhaps of these reports, but not talking about them. He is spending most of his time at his Sennissippi Farm before leaving for Chandler, Ariz., early in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 2.

Steel Plant Furnace Explodes; 12 Injured

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 17 (A.P.)—An explosion of a blast furnace in the plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation in the Canadian Soo today caused the injury of twelve workmen and shook both cities, breaking hundreds of windows. The two cities are about 3 miles apart.

Every available physician and nurse in both cities was rushed to the plant and a first aid station set up within the building. Damage caused by the explosion could not be estimated immediately, due to the force of the blast, which flattened several nearby frame structures and caused minor destruction over a large area.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 2.

R. J. WILSON IN LEAD IN LOUISIANA RACE

Representative Has Double the Votes Cast for Either of Opponents.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Representative Riley J. Wilson, of the Fifth Louisiana congressional district, was leading his two opponents for the Democratic nomination for governor in today's State-wide party primary by pluralities of more than 14,000 each, with approximately one-sixth of the 1,532 precincts in the State reported.

The representative had a total of 31,688 votes in 246 precincts reporting, to 17,794 for Gov. O. H. Simpson and 16,663 for Huey P. Long.

Returns for offices other than governor were scattering and nothing indicative of the possible outcome had been received.

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Little Girl's Slayer Faces Open Air Court in Autos

Kidnaper of Dorothy Schneider, Rushed Back Into County, Waives Examination, and Is Speeded Away—Will Plead Guilty at Once.

Flint, Mich., Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Adolph Hoteling, confessed slayer of Dorothy Schneider, will be speeded on his way to either the hospital for the criminal insane or a State penal institution, if possible without returning to Genesee County (Flint), Gov. Fred W. Green told the Associated Press today.

The State will make a motion in the Genesee Circuit Court, probably Wednesday morning for a change of venue to Ingham or Ionia County, the governor said. Hoteling's presence will not be required. If the motion is allowed, the prisoner will be taken into court in one of these counties at once and, according to the governor, will be tried.

He will be held in the Ionia Reformatory, under heavy guard, until after his court appearance and the determination of the sanity commission, the governor said.

In his confession to State police, Hoteling declared he did not remember all that happened on the bank of a creek near Mount Morris, where he led Dorothy to her death last Thursday. He said he had intended when he first took the child into his car to take her home, but that something, he did not know what, came over him, and he drove on down the road. His story of removing her from the car, taking her to the creek, telling her he was going to kill her and then stabbing her with his pocket knife, was disconnected. Shown photographs of the mutilated body, Hoteling said:

"I don't see how I could do it. I don't know why I did it. I don't know why I should do such a thing."

The mob which stormed the Flint jail last night was completely dispersed today and State police said they expected no further trouble, although they were opposed to returning Hoteling to Genesee County.

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MANVILLE EMPLOYES SUE FOR \$7,000,000

Claim H. E. Manville Induced Them to Sell Legacy Stock at \$150.

New York, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Thirty-seven present and former employees of the Johns-Manville Corporation have brought suit for approximately \$7,000,000 against H. E. Manville, former president, in an effort to regain ownership of 40,000 shares of stock bequeathed to them by Thomas F. Manville.

The employees charge that they were induced to transfer their stock to H. E. Manville at \$150 a share upon his plea that it was needed to assure his control of the company. They claim that Manville, disregarding his promise to continue as president, sold a controlling interest to bankers and retired from active management. It is alleged that the stock sold by them to Manville for \$150 a share now has a market value of \$500 a share.

Emory R. Buckner, who is one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, states that the Johns-Manville company is in no way involved in this litigation. Summarizing the proceedings he said:

"We claim that the least H. E. Manville could do when he put through the sale to banking interests was to give these employees an opportunity to buy back their stock at the price he paid and leave them as he found them, instead of stripping of the legacies his generous brother had provided for them."

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3—U. S. Aid Iriks Nicaraguan Congress.

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4—Ousting of Smith Is Forecast.

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6—Editorials.

7—Society.

CHAMBER CHOOSES IVAN C. WELD HEAD FOR COMING YEAR

C. W. Darr and Rudolph Jose
Are Elected Vice Presidents;
Ten Directors Named.

SPEAKERS MAKE PLEA FOR DISTRICT BALLOT

David Lawrence Urges Citizens to Make Stronger Fight for Congress Measure.

Ivan C. Weld, for seventeen years a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, was elected president of the organization at the annual meeting held last night at the Willard Hotel, succeeding Martin A. Leese, president for the past two years.

Charles W. Darr was elected first vice president, and Rudolph Jose, second vice president. Ten new members of the board of directors were named.

They are: Robert L. McKeever, Frederick Buehholz, Marion Foot, William O. Tufts, Norman W. Clegg, Ralph A. Davis, P. A. Drury, Frank T. Crocker and R. B. H. Lyon. The officers and directors were elected for one year.

Speaking on "National Representation in Congress," which was broadcast by station WMAL, David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily, urged his audience to obtain strong public sentiment for the movement, and to have a large attendance at the hearing by Congress on the resolution on the joint resolution providing for representation. Mr. Lawrence said that his belief that when any action was taken by Congress it would be speedily ratified by the people of the United States.

Lawrence pointed out that the principles of national representation too often are confused with the principles of administration, which the proposed amendment did not change. The amendment, he explained, granted the privilege of sending their own representatives and Senators to Congress, and giving local residents the status of citizens, so that they may sue and be sued in the courts of the United States.

Excess State Payments.

Residents of the District, Mr. Lawrence declared were paying more income tax than those of fifteen different States, and municipal taxes in excess of five States.

The representation of more than a half million people in the National Capital were deserving of representation because of the high caliber of its citizens, he added. He said that citizens must get active public sentiment behind the movement when appearing before Congress, as the first questions that body asks is in regard to the amount of such representation. If this is done, the day would be carried, he concluded.

Mr. Weld, as chairman of the committee on national representation, offered a resolution, unanimously adopted as follows:

"That the Washington Chamber of Commerce hereby reaffirms its advocacy of national representation for the people of the District of Columbia and does earnestly petition the committees on the judiciary of the Congress to take favorable action on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia.

Addresses by Others.

In his last report as president, Mr. Leese surveyed the work of the chamber for the year. This included the industrial, educational, political, and other national, representation, taxes, and fiscal relations, municipal affairs, reciprocity with Virginia, compulsory automobile liability insurance, public welfare problems, and services of officers and members.

Reports of the treasurer, W. McKeithen, and of the various committees of transportation, Jerome Flanck, chairman, were adopted. A short talk on "thrift week" was made by George C. Shinn.

Col. Robert N. Harper announced the Shenandoah National Park project, after being asked a year ago to do so, and the chamber endorsed the resolution of the Roanoke (Va.) Chamber of Commerce, commending the action of Gov. Byrd requesting a \$1,000,000 appropriation for the park.

SPECIAL NOTICES

1 WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBT CONTRACTED BY OTHER THAN MYSELF, Frank Curtis, 1201 N. 14th St., Apt. 202.

1 WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BILLS OTHER THAN THOSE CONTRACTED BY MYSELF, Charles G. Gasch, Belvoir, Md.

OLD FLORS MFG. CO., NEW: PART CASH; balance on credit arranged. Adams Co., 213 12th st. sw. Fr. 6347.

Wanted a Load of Furniture

To bring back from New York City, Philadelphia, Del., Baltimore, or Washington, D. C. \$1,000.00 or less.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held on January 22, 1928, at the publishing office of the company, 1311 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., at 11 a. m. EDWARD B. MCLEAN, President. ARTHUR D. MARKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
to the
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

At the request by section 16 of act of Congress approved October 25, 1869, for the year ended December 31, 1927.

Capital stock authorized and paid.....\$4,000,000.00
Total assets, including cash, \$6,622,537.60

Gross earnings for year ended Dec. 31, 1927.....\$2,235,442.08

Amount reserved for
Federated and District
of Columbia taxes
for year ended Dec. 31, 1927.....\$25,150.00

Other taxes for year ended Dec. 31, 1927.....\$80,749.87

Total expenses.....\$1,357,179.87

C. J. BELL, President.

Corcoran Thom., J. P. Hermann,

Howard Moran, Charles E. Bolding,

U. S. Rorke, Charles H. Graveston,

George W. Brown, Newell Notes,

James M. Green, G. Verne Glue,

W. H. Corlett, Harry K. Bunn,

B. F. Saul, Clarence F. Norman,

W. W. Everett, Art T. Peterson,

W. H. F. Hoad, M. C. Gibbs,

William J. Flather, C. A. Aspasia,

James F. Shea, Directors.

We, CHARLES J. BELL, President; ERICK P. H. SIDDONS, Secretary; and CORCORAN THOM., HOWARD MORAN, and B. S. RORKE, Directors of the American Security and Trust Company, do hereby solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

FREDERICK P. H. SIDDONS, Secretary.

CORCORAN THOM., HOWARD MORAN,

B. F. SAIL, Directors.

District of Columbia, ss;

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, 1928.

KENNETH J. WINFIELD, Notary Public.

Total number of directors of this company, 14.

PRINCIPALS IN TAXICAB TRAGEDY



MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS DEL BORRELL

KILLS WIFE, THEN HIMSELF, DURING DISPUTE IN TAXICAB

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

love my wife every bones in her body, and also the children, please forgive me for god almighty, I couldn't stand no more, because I needed to get out of the car, and won't tell me where they were. "Monday January 1st she say she was going over her brother's house, and every since that day I couldn't see the children no ways have been to her home, when she was but she told me, am not going to tell you, and her away from house and children, I couldn't stay without."

"If we die, put me and her together, and somebody takes care of our children, we're going to all." "Friends good boy."

"I'll think the world of my wife and also her family and children." "Francis Del Borrell or Kelley."

"Kelley" is the nickname by which his friends knew him.

The star witness relates by relatives of the slain couple was to the effect that Mrs. Del Borrell left the home of her husband, 614 G street northeast, January 1, after years of turbulent marital life, which had reached a point three days before she took a small swallowed poison.

After she was employed, until a few days ago, when he was detained for a night shift.

Huffman said that Del Borrell pleaded passionately with his wife to return to his household and start it married life anew. She would not consider it and declared vehemently that she had taken poison once before, and that she did not intend to have to do so again. Pleading and counter arguments continued until the shots were fired.

Mrs. Del Borrell is survived by her mother, Mrs. Madeline Di Bari, of 605 Third street northeast, five brothers and two sisters. She was born in Italy, but her parents brought her to this country when she was an infant.

Del Borrell also was a native of Italy. In a postscript to his letter he asked that his brother be notified at 38 Ots street, Batavia, N. Y.

CONFSSION TO ARSON CHARGE IS CLAIMED BY DETECTIVES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

After Fisher had made the alleged confession, he was charged with arson, the Lank, McDowell, Philbrey and Dennison companies appearing as complainants, although he had connection with all fire except those in the plants of the first two. Despite his虚拟 admission, according to the experts, there was no doubt that he was the man who was employed, until a few days ago, when he was detained for a night shift.

Yesterday afternoon Del Borrell approached Huffman on Seventh street near E and told him he wanted to fol-

lows his wife when she left the store. The cabman drove slowly while the young wife boarded a street car at Pennsylvania avenue and followed the car until she got off at Fourteenth and Decatur, until the street car rode to the Union Station. She did not get off but remained on the car until it got to Fourteenth and Decatur street northwest.

Meanwhile, when the car had stopped at Union Station and was waiting for the return trip, Huffman said, his fare had driven to his G street residence, where he hurried in and hurried out again, the taxi catching up with the cabman, who then got back on and rode to the Union Station.

The waiting for the car to stop remained for a short time, and then the cabman got off again.

When his wife got off the street car at Decatur street, Del Borrell jumped from the cab, snatched her in his arms and dragged her into the cab. She struggled, but made no outcry. He told a driver to drive to his G street residence. His wife got out of the cab and he followed her into the house.

Del Borrell also was a native of Italy.

In a postscript to his letter he asked that his brother be notified at 38 Ots street, Batavia, N. Y.

BLAZES REVEALED NEED OF RESERVE FORCE, SAYS CHIEF

Watson Says Lack of Second Line of Defense Was Clearly Demonstrated.

CITES BALTIMORE PLAN TO BACK ARGUMENTS

Additional Equipment for Ten Companies Fixed as Capital Requirement.

CAPPER INTRODUCES SCHOOL BOARD BILL

Senator Capper, of Kansas, chairman of the Senate District committee, yesterday afternoon reintroduced his bill providing for the election of the Board of Education in this city. Under terms of the bill the board would consist of nine members who would be elected by the people here. The election would be held on the third Saturday of May every three years.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a joint resolution, already introduced by Senator Howard of Nebraska, providing for a joint reunion here this year of the Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil War. The expenses of the veterans would be paid by the Federal Government.

CUTTING WILL JOIN DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Senator Borenson Cutting (Republican) from New Mexico was assigned to the Senate District committee yesterday. He takes the place of Senator Waterman (Republican) Colorado, who was relieved of his duties on the committee.

Sen. Cutting, a newspaper publisher, was appointed to the Senate recently following the death of Senator Andrieu A. Jones.

TIMIDITY OF CATHOLICS SCORED BY ARCHBISHOP

Baltimore Prelate Blames U. S. Silence as to Mexico at League Banquet.

500 CLERGYMEN ATTEND

The widespread belief that the Catholic religion is a secret organization, working for selfish ends, was blamed on the timidity of the present-day American Catholic to discuss his religion as he would his business affairs or current events, by the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, last night in an address at the Mayflower Hotel.

The occasion was the annual dinner of the League of Laymen's Retreats which are conducted each summer at the Jesus retreat here in Manresa. The speaker, who was the address of Archbishop Curley in the Capital this year. More than 500 clergy and men from every Catholic parish in the city were in the banquet hall and the balcony alcoves were crowded with more than 100 guests.

The speaker, who was the address of the League of Laymen's Retreats, who wonder why Catholics do not talk of their religion as freely as they would other subjects. These non-Catholics are hungry to learn of your religion, which is nothing to be ashamed of," Archbishop Curley said.

With all of its forces mustered for the battle against the series of blazes, the local department had far less than 100 pieces of apparatus available, this including the cars of the chiefs and battalion chiefs. The inadequacy of his force with half a dozen major fires burning is apparent, the chief pointed out.

The department, according to the chief, has no complaint to make about lack of men, although 50 or 75 additional firefighters could be used.

SONS warehouse at Eckington place and Q streets northeast.

At 11 p. m. police first saw a man, later identified as Fisher, at the P. Y. Washington Wall Paper Co. fire at 1015 New York avenue northwest. Fisher, who was a drayman, was虚拟地 required to make a report to his employer, who was the address of the chief.

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ECKINGTON FAVERED AS SITE FOR MART, HOUSE GROUP TOLD

Majority of Maryland Farmers Approve Location, Gambrill Declares.

HEARING ON BUZZARDS POINT SET TOMORROW

Southwest Advocates Present Grocers' Petition to Back Up Stand.

A "vast majority" of the farmers in Maryland who have stands at the farmers' produce market favor the Eckington, or Northeast, site for the new market, Representative Stephen W. Gambrill, of Maryland, told the House market subcommittee last night.

Other arguments put forth by Representative Gambrill and his associates to show that Eckington is the logical site for the market were that it has more space than other proposed sites; that it is accessible to the consumers, and that the site can be purchased for a reasonable price.

CONGRESS AT ODDS IN NICARAGUA OVER U.S. AID AT ELECTION

House's Modification Held as
Weakening Senate's
Electoral Law Bill.

CHILE ORGANIZATION FIGHTS INTERVENTION

Uruguayan Newspaper Urges
Boycott of American Goods
as Protests.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The Nicaraguan congress today developed a serious difference of opinion between the senate and house of deputies as to the extent the government should support American supervisors in forthcoming presidential elections.

The senate passed an electoral law which its members claim has the approval of the president, Leguizamón, and the house of deputies passed the law with modifications which its opponents claim take the teeth out of the senate project, through tying the hands of a proposed American electoral dictator.

The bill as passed by the house will be referred back to the senate for reconsideration.

Forecasts here are that the senate bill will be passed eventually, but only after a hard fight.

Airplane patrols returning from the San Albino region today reported outposts of the rebel general, Augustino Sandino, had been withdrawn from that region.

Sandino Outposts Bombed.

Sandino's outposts around San Albino have been heavily bombed for the past week, said Col. George Mason Gullick, Marine corps commanding general.

A Marine combat patrol working out of the Qullall district reported there was no evidence of rebel activity, and it believed Sandino's forces have retreated to El Chipote, which he made his headquarters after the Marines took Qullall.

At Jinotega it has been reported that Sandino left El Chipote Sunday, stating he would go to Jinotega, and that his arrival would be announced by the explosion of two bombs. The explosions took place as forecast, but Sandino did not appear, and it is believed the rebel chieftain wanted to warn his followers to leave the town.

A company of marines left for Matagalpa today to strengthen the garrison there.

Protest Made in Chile.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The Social Workers Congress of Chile, at a meeting of its members, approved by delegates of labor organizations throughout the country, approved a resolution protesting against intervention of the United States in Nicaragua. It called attention at the same time to the danger which this intervention would have for all the American countries.

The congress decided to send copies of its resolution to the "Nicaraguan patriots," the Latin-American League of Buenos Aires and other Latin-American institutions.

Uruguay Boycott Urged.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Tribuna Popular, an editorial today, urged Uruguayans to boycott products from the United States in protest against intervention in Nicaragua.

The newspaper also attacked establishment of commercial air services here by citizens of the United States, saying that such services add Americans "impunity."

Buenos Aires, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Students of the Central Law School here have voted to raise funds to aid Gen. Augustino Sandino in his campaign against American intervention in Nicaragua.

DIED

AHERN On Tuesday, January 17, 1928, at the residence of his son, James R. Aheren, 16th Street, northwest, James M. Aheren, 70, died.

BOWMAN—Sunday, January 15, 1928, at her residence, 2016 Vista street, northeast, Effie M. beloved wife of William L. and Nathan J. Bowman, in the Vida M. and Nathan J. Bowman, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Forrest, James, 70, died, on Wednesday, January 18, at 2 p. m., at Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

BURTON On Monday, January 16, 1928, at his residence, 1707 Columbia, daughter of William A. and Ethel F. Burton, in the eighteenth year of her age.

Roman, James, 70, died, on Wednesday, January 17, 1928, at 1023 Lamont street, northwest, until 9 a. m. Tuesday. Funeral services from St. John's, 15th and K streets, northwest, on Thursday, January 18, at 2 p. m., at Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

GIDDINGS—Suddenly, January 16, 1928, Roscoe B. Giddings, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

Father of the late Norval K. Taylor, funeral home, 928 M street, northwest, on Wednesday, January 16, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends were present at the service, which was held at the Taylor home.

GROGAN—Suddenly, January 16, 1928, Martin J. Grogan, aged 67 years, at his residence, 1400 Chapin street, northwest. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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BALTIMORE COMPANY WHICH HELPED FIGHT BLAZE



Louis Jourdan Post Staff Photographer.

No. 27 engine company, the first Baltimore company to get into action, arriving just in time for the McDowell & Sons feed and grain elevator fire, Eckington place and Q street northeast. Left to right—E. T. Snowden, C. M. Potter, engineer; A. Helfer, William H. Kelly, W. A. Boone and A. J. Kiver.

WARBURG PROPOSES NEW EUROPEAN MONEY PLAN

Thinks Experts Can Find the
Solution Divorced From
War Debt Issue.

SEES ERRORS BY ALLIES

New York, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—A new experts' plan, based upon realities instead of dreams, could be worked out by the question of war debts, might provide final solution of Europe's war economic problems, Paul M. Warburg, chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., informed stockholders today in his annual report.

"I've seen too busy to discuss details of the trip," remarked the commander, here for a private lecture.

In June, 1930, he expects to return with information about the field of ice around the South Pole as large as the United States and Mexico combined, he said.

That region now is in the throes of an ice age, and data obtained there he expects will shed light on the ice age that obliterates life in the North American continent, he believes.

The merged bureau will be known as the Community Concerts Corporation, and all their interests will be pooled to carry the best music into territory which the artists could not sufficiently in obtaining the first-class concert.

Among the artists controlled by the corporation are Galli-Curci, Chaliapin, Jette, Elmah, Hofmann, Puccini, Bori, Schipa, Martinelli, Estoin, Gabrilowitch, Leoncavallo, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Quinet, Paul Winter, Orchestra and San Carlos Opera Company.

The bureaus merged in the new corporation are the Wolfsburg Music Bureau, Evans & Salter, concert manager, Arthur Johnson, Metropolitan Museum, H. H. H. Jones, Daniel Mayer, Inc., London Chariot, Fortune Gallo, and Begle & La Berger.

The war debt question could have been settled years ago, Mr. Warburg asserted, if payments had been considered as payments on account of principal, if war indemnities had not been made excessive by inclusion of principal, and if the United States had treated loans to allies as advances free of interest.

Cooperation of foreign central banks in promoting currency stabilization characterized by a healthy augury that the experts have to offer, he said.

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SENATE WILL DUST SMITH. COMMITTEE REPORT INDICATES

Action Delayed Until Today,
After Bitter Debate by His
Friends and Foes.

REED, COUSINS CLASH AGAIN ON RESOLUTION

Pennsylvania Member Rouses
Feeling by Attacking Conditions
in Southern States.

Exclusion of Senator-elect Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, from the Senate will be declared at that seat is vacant, with his supporters holding the floor. In a report submitted by Senator Reed, of Missouri, chairman, the special committee on campaign expenditures recommended adoption of a resolution which would shut out Smith because of the campaign expenditures and declare that a vacancy exists in the representation of the State of Illinois in the Senate.

This resolution, along with the committee report, was debated at length but a vote was deferred owing to the fact that some members were not prepared to enter the discussion. The expectation is that the vote will be deferred today and with that in view a recess instead of an adjournment was taken yesterday afternoon. The vote, it is generally conceded, will be overwhelming against Smith.

The debate was at times punctuated, personal and bitter. Repeated clashes between Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, and his Pennsylvania cousin, Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, marked the proceedings and furnished entertainment to a crowded gallery.

Divided on Report.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, chairman of the special committee, presented the report, which was signed by himself and Senators La Follette and McNary. Senator Goff was prevented from participating with the committee by illness and Senator Reed, assuming that the resolution of exclusion before taking the oath. The report was read to the Senate and debate then followed.

When Senator Reed, of Missouri, presented the report, Senator Borah opposed a vote on the resolution, and the committee was directed to stow the report, and investigate phases of the resolution and after some sparing, the matter was settled by a proposal of Senator Curtis, Republican leader, that debate go ahead today and a recess be taken. Thus he indicated, a vote could be reached today without difficulty.

After Senator Reed, of Missouri, made a legal argument, in which he insisted that Smith should be allowed to take the oath.

"The procedure sought here is in fact to expel Mr. Smith from the Senate by a majority vote before he has become a member of this body," said Senator Reed. "This is an indirect, an impudent and an unprecedented procedure." He called on the Senate to respect the sovereign right of the State of Illinois to elect its United States senator.

Caraway Criticizes.

Senator Denison was pained with questions by Senators Caraway, of Arkansas; Reed, of Missouri, and Walsh, of Montana. However, he stuck to his proposition that the Senate should accept the credentials and administer the oath in the absence of any lack of the constitutional qualifications as to age, inhabitancy and citizenship.

Senators Denison and Varey accused Senator Denison of "trying to evade the issue" and "splitting hairs."

The debate became animated and personal when Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Reed, of Missouri, clashed. The debate was not without animating phrases, as the two "cousins" are hardly ever known to agree.

Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, brought in the charges of frauds in elections in Southern States, where the negro is not allowed to vote, and he launched a series of questions about that and other topics. Senator Reed, of Missouri, had insisted the Senate had the right to defend itself against admission of members chosen by corrupt methods.

Accused of Villification.

"Would the senator," asked Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, "extend that to a person who was nominated a Southern State which excluded all negroes from the right to vote?"

"I will extend it," replied Senator Reed of Missouri. "To any State, where fraud and corruption and malfeasance tainted the election. I have had a good deal about Southern States and I am not going to go into a discussion of that question; but I will say that there was such a scandal in the election of Senator's own State, where the entire population of the State were disfranchised, that it ought to chain his attention, and all his moral responsibilities and energies within the confines of his own Commonwealth. He need not look beyond."

Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, insisted the Missouri senator was not answering what he was asked, and he pressed quest to relating to suppression of the negro vote. He said all he could get out of Senator Reed, of Missouri, was "villification of the negro."

Denied by Missourian.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, insisted he had not villified the Pennsylvania senator, but he insisted the question before the Senate was the seating of Senator-elect Smith, and not what was alleged to be occurring hundreds of miles away. He declared the only case where the Senate had evidence of fraud and corruption he would be "ready to vote to exclude the applicants."

Most of the senators who voted for the principle sought to be established against Illinois, declared Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, "will live to rue the day."

In summing up his position, Senator Reed, of Missouri, said: "This body does not rise to protect itself and protect the country by pronouncing itself, and when men stand here as the special pleaders for fraud, as the defenders of iniquity, as the partners of crime, making themselves partners by ratifying a crime, then, when they get into that sort of mental frame, there is no use carrying on abominations."

Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, after a long constitutional argument against the resolution, said, finally, there was no use arguing against it.

"At the suggestion from New Hampshire, Mr. Moses, said a short time ago, the tumbril waits and the guillotine is greased."

Senators George and McElroy spoke for the resolution, and Senators Shortridge and Bingham against it.

Falling Ladder Strikes Woman.

Mac Connery, 38 years old, 200 Indiana avenue northwest, was struck by a falling stepladder in the Ambassador Laundry, 1426 Irving street northwest, yesterday afternoon and sustained a contusion of the brain and fracturing of the scalp. She was treated at Capital Hospital. Her condition is not believed to be serious.

LOWDEN LEADERS PREPARE TO COMBAT HOOVER STRENGTH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

February. His farm is 4 miles from the Illinois village of Oregon, which, in turn, is about 100 miles from Chicago, and the frequent ringing of the long-distance telephone, the messages coming to the governor and the demands for his time and counsel belie the suggestion that he is inactive, disinterested or keeping out of the picture. But he will not make political claims nor will he openly express at this time that he may be more than a think of reports from the Hoover men that he is the logical candidate on a withdrawal ticket. Lowden's name will be before the preferential primaries of several States, and there is reason to believe that "the governor," as they call him, will get votes, rather than the Hoover enthusiasts, pass judgment on his candidacy.

Meanwhile, at the Lowden camp in Chicago, there is a tendency to fire back at some of Hoover's overzealous friends. But, so far, at least, the Lowden counter-attack is being held in reserve and the governor's friends are concentrating on what they regard as more substantial matters of political facts and figures. Their work along this line has been prompted, in part, by several very recent developments all linked with the reported prospects of a united Democracy behind Al Smith.

Smith Strength Reported.

In the first place, a canvass of the political situation in this city has been conducted by some of Al Smith's lieutenants, who report back that Smith's strength is amazing and that it is not beyond the realm of possibility that he annex Illinois' 29 electoral votes. With Hoover as the Republican candidate—and especially if there develops a split in the party—such a possibility would become a probability, they add. Of course, the simple indicated remedy, they continue, would be to nominate Lowden.

On top of this come similar reports from Lowden sympathizers in other states. The Lowdenites are admittedly having their troubles. Arthur Evans, political correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Madison, Wis., reported in a dispatch printed here yesterday that trouble was brewing for the Republicans in Wisconsin, because of a wet-and-dry row and a tendency of wet radicals to dry up the State. Some of the members of Al Smith's dry leadership and flow to Al Smith. The dispatch concluded with the forecast that Hoover would have trouble in Wisconsin but that Lowden would carry the State. The Chicago Tribune has been strikingly independent in its political reports, it is emphasized by Lowden's supporters.

Religious Issue Held Uncertain.

Getting back to the major problem of holding Republican lines intact against the threatened assaults by Gov. Smith, Lowden's friends here say even a casual survey of the situation will demonstrate that Lowden has the required strength which, to the least, would be reached today without difficulty.

Senators Denison, of Illinois, and Curtis, of Missouri, presented the report, which was signed by himself and Senators La Follette and McNary. Senator Goff was prevented from participating with the committee by illness and Senator Reed, of Missouri, assumed the resolution of exclusion before taking the oath. The report was read to the Senate and debate then followed.

Anyway, Lowden's friends assert, the Lowden campaign is very much alive out here and is primarily based on the Republican desire to be insured against an unwelcome surprise next November.

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NORRIS, UPON WET PLANK, IS EXPECTED WISCONSIN ACTION

Plans of the Blaine-La Follette Group Are Viewed by Old-Timers With Amaze.

PENDING INDORSEMENT BRANDED AMPHIBIAN

State Referendum Result to Be Keynote of the Liquor Declaration.

Special to The Washington Post.

Thus from the Lowden viewpoint, the wetter States like Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Montana are vital to the Republican plan of holding their lines intact. In each of these States Lowden is stronger than Hoover, they maintain. They point to the recent poll taken by the Blaine-La Follette group as an indication that the wetter States are more in favor of Hoover in every one of these States. In Indiana he beat Hoover almost 3 to 1, 144 to 374, they point out, while the same ratio of 3 to 1 was shown in Montana, 1,254 to 439; a 2-to-1 ratio in Missouri, where Senator James A. Watson, who has been here on the trail, has been beaten, and where the figures are 835 to 418. The ratio in North Dakota was more than 10 to 1 in favor of Lowden, they add for good measure, concluding with the statement that Lowden ran next to President Coolidge in the combined Republican vote taken and ran ahead of Coolidge in Iowa, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota.

Hoover Forces Analyzed.

According to the Lowden viewpoint, Hoover's strength is found in those Republican States which are going to be dry, and the湿ter who is not bound to the Republican nominee may be bound to the Democratic.

But his successors in the old La Follette camps have been less skillful and among the old-time La Folletteites, one now hears loud groans that in the election, which comes in a head early in April, the radical leaders and contradictions.

Present plans, insiders in the La Follette-La Blaine crowd declare, are to adopt a wet-and-dry plan, and Indiana, a wet-and-dry, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, for the Presidency.

The wet plank is expected to follow the referendum in November, 1926, when the State voted wet to one, dry to the other, and the result is to be attributed to the Volstead act to permit 2.75 beer, by weight, manufacture and sale to be under Government control, and no beverages to be consumed on the premises where bought, thus stopping any recurrence of the old-time dryness. The wet plank is said to stand where it stood by casting 349,000 votes against the idea, 177,000 votes.

Old Warhorses Short.

At the recent Milwaukee convention, the leading湿ter, reaching a deadlock, and leaders say they expect it will be as moist as was the referendum. At the same time, the present outlook, insiders say, is that the week-end conference will endorse the dry Norris.

It is said to have been agreed that the old warhorses, the Blaine-La Follette radicals might as well pick the flying fish for a group symbol and become a bunch of sea lions and mermaids in the wet.

Work is afoot that Senator Blaine is not for Mr. Norris, but that he is expected to stand for endorsement of the dry Nebraskan in return for a wet

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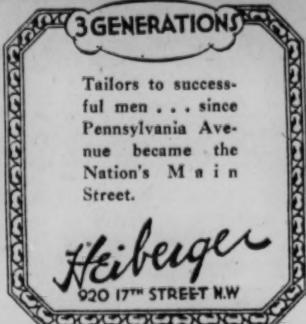
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WITNESSES DEMAND NARROW LIMITATIONS ON UTILITIES INQUIRY

State Commissions Fear That Senator Walsh Proposal Would Involve Them.

INVESTMENT BANKERS' VIEWS ARE EXPRESSED

Securities Holders' Spokesmen Oppose Any Move to "Disturb Confidence."

(Associated Press.)

Sharp limitation of the scope of the proposed Senate investigation of the financing of public utilities corporations was urged yesterday before the Interstate commerce committee by spokesmen for State commissions, investors and stockholders of securities of such companies.

Appearing at the second day of hearings on the Walsh resolution, Louis E. Gettle, chairman of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, and William D. B. Anley, chairman of the Pennsylvania public utility commission, presented against any invasion of State rights by the Senate in carrying forward its inquiry.

They told the committee they had no objections to the proposed investigation if kept within the bounds of matters relating to Interstate commerce, but were opposed to any proposition that the State commissions had under their control.

Senator Walsh Agrees.

Senators Walsh (Democrat), Montana, and of the resolution proposing an inquiry, agreed that there "should be no unwarranted interference with the State commission."

Gettle was emphatic in his view that there had been enough of Federal regulation, declaring that the experience of his other commissions on Interstate commerce, in particular control of the telephone and administration of the transportation act had made them cautious.

The Wisconsin official conceded, under questioning by committee men, that there are eight or ten States that have no bodies regulating public utility companies, and that the statement that "many States do not have adequate regulation of the issue of public utilities' securities."

Banker Expresses Views.

Speaking for the Investment Bankers Association of America, Henry R. Hayes, its president, said he was not opposed to the inquiry, but ventured the opinion that, if one were held, it would show no need for Federal regulation, but rather a need for broadening the powers of the State regulators.

While not opposed to the Walsh resolution, Frederick C. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and chairman of the committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad and Public Utilities Companies, said he felt deeply in the question of the course the inquiry should take.

Calling attention that the insurance companies, savings associations, colleges and other institutions in his association held \$200,000,000 in public utility bonds, Ecker said it was important that the confidence in these securities should not be disturbed.

Sorlie Loses; Dakota Special Session Ends

Bismarck, N. Dak., Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The special session of the North Dakota Legislature ended late today after a two-day session. It defeated recommendations by Gov. A. G. Sorlie concerning the State-owned mill and elevator at Grand Forks.

A special joint committee of the house and senate found that criticism of the executive's management of the mill and elevator, made by a special Senate committee at the last regular session, was unfounded. It also held that the action of the governor in calling the special session was unwarranted on the ground that no emergency existed.

SENATE COMMITTEE SHELVES TAX BILL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

the Texan for creating what he described as false impressions.

Republicans Face Fight.

Mr. Garner replied that none of his statements had been disproven and said he did not mind the term "demagogic" because he had been "denounced that way before by gentlemen who could not answer my arguments."

Taking cognizance of the warning of Senator Simmons of a fight on the door, Chairman Smoot again expressed confidence that the Republican majority would not go to the Senate in a timely way in consideration of the Senate's delay in consideration of the bill. He anticipates the support of members of the Republican independent group, who have declared against tax revision at this session.

Meanwhile, the finance committee will go to work with the House bill providing for the return of all tax cuts and open hearings will be started on this proposal next week. This measure alone is expected to occupy considerable time.

The committee's decision was reached without much preliminaries. Senator Smoot, who had been called to the floor, was asked when it would be taken up, and Senator Smoot replied not until after March 15.

After the Senate finance committee had decided to shelve the revenue bill, Senator Smoot called a special session for a fight in the Senate and then issued a statement questioning whether the administration favors any tax reduction at all.

Harrison Cites Surplus.

"The present change of attitude on the part of the majority," he added, "in the light of the recent record of the nation. Some attribute it to the intense opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to the amendments made in the House by the Democrats with respect to consolidated returns."

As for Senator Harrison, he cited the amount of the record sum of \$600,000,000 accumulated last year by the Treasury and estimated that a margin of \$450,000,000 was in sight for this year.

"We feel justified," he declared, "in going to extreme measures in putting the country in order."

The Mississippi senator recalled the statements made last summer by Chairman Smoot urging a tax cut of \$300,000,000 and also asking early consideration of the bill. The Utah senator replied that he had then contemplated an extra session of Congress.

"Perhaps some other excuse will be offered for delay when March 15 comes," Harrison continued. "But we feel that the American people want tax reduction and want it now."

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Radio Weaving Rapid Way Into Nation's Life, Claim

Caldwell and Other Experts Tell Congress Broadcasting Is Only Minor Activity Now—Battle for Allocation of Short Waves.

(Associated Press.)

Radio was pictured to Congress yesterday as a means of communication that rapidly is weaving itself into the very fabric of American industrial, commercial and agricultural life. The view at present, it was added, is only a glimpse of what each day becomes in ever widening panorama.

Broadcasting was described as "only a very small part" of the picture and the first applications for radio licenses were being issued and granted. The Radio Commission from railroads for "cable to engine" communication; from chain department stores and from lumber companies desiring to keep in contact with men "away up in the hills."

Chairman Caldwell of the Senate communications committee, told the Senate yesterday before the House appropriations committees on the bill carrying funds for the commission's activities, said that "in economic importance to this country, broadcasting is almost insignificant compared with the other radio situations."

He also expressed belief that "our future depends entirely upon radio."

A summary of Caldwell's testimony to the various interests applying for wave lengths follows:

Electric railways to communicate between cars; interurban bus companies the highways; electric power companies for emergency use when a storm breaks; oil and lumber companies to keep in contact with parties in the hills and woods; farm cooperatives for quick market news; motion picture producers to direct actors at work in the mountains and deserts and from city police and fire chiefs to spread police and fire alarms.

"The future of radio apparently will be to send messages by reproducing photographs or facsimiles," Caldwell continued. "In other words, rather than send a message in a form in which you would now send a written message, which is taken down in so many words and set in code, they will simply take the photograph, which is written the message and it will come out at the other end exactly as you write it. They will send your bank check through just exactly as you wrote it."

Meanwhile short or high frequency radio, for years neglected by all but amateur operators, has assumed a position of importance in the development of all communication, with newspaper services and commercial senders urging the commission to allow them channels in the short wave spectrum.

Representatives of the telephone, Mackay system, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Radio Corporation of America and other commercial operators declare their large investments and pioneer work, as well as their public character, entitled them to early consideration.

Manton Davis, representing the Radio Corporation, epitomized the attitude of most of the commercial operators with his statement that "no organization without adequate facilities or that does not have the right to accept messages from the public and serve all without discrimination should be granted a short wave channel."

John D. Costello, for the Hearst News Service, and Louis M. Loeb, for the New York Times, asserted that the public had shown by its interest in Byrd and Lindbergh that it wanted the best legislation obtainable. He suggested one important amendment, the creation of advisory councils in each of the twelve Federal land bank districts in place of commodity advisory councils to be established at the discretion of the Federal Farm Board.

This was also urged by the Radio Corporation, which said that in the emergency situations in all communities in the various regions would be met and dealt with by the councils of the respective regions. Under the present plan, separate councils are required as situations arise respecting any one commodity.

In Farmers' Interest.

Gray told the committee that this change would be in the farmers' interest, and would be a concession to them to make up for overlooking the power which they had in the previous bill to stipulate in general the ownership of the Federal Farm Board.

Largely because of President Coolidge's objection in his veto message, he said, the present bill places no restriction on the president's power of appointment to the board. This change was made by Representative Kincheloe, Democrat, Kentucky, who said he supported the last bill as a "farmers' bill" mainly because it assured a board membership representative of the Federal Farm Board.

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Wednesday, January 18, 1928.

ILLINOIS' SECOND SENATOR.

The Senate is expected to vote today on the resolution denying a seat to Senator-elect Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, and declaring the seat vacant. There are indications that the resolution will be adopted by a majority vote. Mr. Smith was elected by the people of Illinois with full knowledge of the fact that public utility interests had contributed to his campaign fund while he was still at the head of the State commission that supervised these utilities. In the opinion of the Senate committee this was an offense that warrants the exclusion of Mr. Smith from the Senate, even if this action deprives Illinois of a senator. In the opinion of the people of Illinois no offense was committed.

Thus a sharp issue is drawn between the Senate and a State as to the State's right to select a senator of its own choosing and, to have him seated.

Those who consider the constitutional question involved, without regard to the individual or his alleged unfitness, are convinced that the Senate will violate the Constitution if it sets aside the Illinois election. They hold that any individual elected by a State is entitled to his seat, and that the Senate does not acquire jurisdiction over the question of his fitness until he has become a member of the Senate. It is contended that the Senate may expel a member for unfitness, but is not empowered to nullify a State's election.

Probably Mr. Smith will be appointed by the Governor of Illinois to fill the vacancy created by the Senate's action. This would bring him before the Senate again, with new credentials which could not be assailed on the ground that he had been the beneficiary of improper campaign contributions. The Senate would then either seat him or hold him personally tainted and unfit. If it should seat him its action would constitute an opprobrious reflection upon the State of Illinois, as the Senate would have indicated that the election, and not the man, was objectionable. If he should still be denied a seat, the Senate would have set up the rule that no State can place a man in that body, by election or appointment, without the consent of other States.

A dangerous precedent will be established if the Senate should hold that senators can be seated only with its consent. Future Senates may not be composed of men who are inspired by high ideals and who would not nullify a State's freedom of choice through partisanship or other base motives. Under this precedent an unscrupulous partisan majority might hold many States at bay, forcing them to select men of the Senate's choosing as the price of admission to equal representation in the Senate. Much will depend upon the temper of the people of Illinois at this juncture. If they should insist that the man they have elected shall be seated, they will find many friends and supporters among the people of other States.

THE CURE OF WAR.

The ladies and gentlemen assembled in Washington to discuss the cause and cure of war are contributing to the world's stock of theory at a liberal rate, but it may be questionable whether their efforts will prove of any value to statesmen or governments. Setting aside the pleas and proposals that are obviously put forth by propaganda organizations, intended to draw the United States into the League of Nations and its court, the discussions simmer down to impractical suggestions that reflect more credit upon the hearts than the heads of the speakers. Most of these suggestions have been thrashed out and discarded long ago by men who have made long study of the problem of preventing war.

One of the purposes of the people in creating the United States Government was to "provide for the common defense," and another was to "establish justice." In order to achieve these purposes the Government is empowered to make war if necessary. The winning and preservation of liberty in this world sometimes calls for the spilling of blood. Those who abhor war should not take themselves out of realities. Do they abhor war to the extent of being willing to sacrifice their liberty rather than fight to defend it? Would they rather sacrifice justice than consent to war?

Nothing can be gained by denouncing war in the abstract. Americans will never be converted to the theory that it is better to be slaves than fighters. American women are not pacifists when liberty and justice are assailed. They shrink from war, but they will gladly embrace it as an escape from greater evils.

The United States Government has offered to exchange views with the great powers with a view to making an agreement to renounce war as an instrument of policy. If all the great powers should agree to such a proposal, it would then be advisable to consider such a revision of the Constitution of the United States as would permit the Government to enter into the proposed treaty. At present no treaty can be made that would deprive Congress of the

power to declare war as an instrument of policy for the preservation of the independence and vital interests of this Republic. No treaty can give or take away constitutional powers, or deprive the Nation or a State of its powers. But if all the great nations should agree to join simultaneously in renouncing all war, the prospect of the millennium would be so bright that Americans could afford to take a chance at tinkering with their Constitution.

They say that Uncle Sam is indulging in a little game of bluff when he invited the nations to renounce war. Let it be suggested that Uncle Sam is a sport as well as a good player. If his bluff should be called he will do his part. When the other powers agree to abolish war he will abolish it, too.

MONDAY NIGHT'S FIRES.

These things stand out in the night of terror brought about by the action of a pyromaniac: The local Fire Department acted with highly commendable efficiency; Fire Chief George Watson was wise in calling for out-of-town aid so that it was available as soon as possible; local citizens performed high-minded civic duty in furnishing information to the police that may lead to the apprehension of the pyromaniac; the fire departments of Baltimore, Alexandria and the various suburban communities came to meet a menacing situation nobly and promptly.

Other American municipalities have experienced individual fires far larger than all those that visited Washington yesterday morning. Washington itself has had single fires causing far greater property and life loss. Seldom, however, has a community had to face a more alarming situation. Over a wide territory, one fire after another was reported. In all five major conflagrations occurred, and the situation was complicated by false alarms. It was apparent that an incendiary was at work, and there was no way of telling when, where or how often he would strike again.

Washington extends its sincere thanks to the visiting fire departments, volunteer and professional, that made it possible to cope with the situation. The local department could not have fought five major battles as many fronts without outside help.

In the meantime, the case demands the sharp attention of the Police Department. The man guilty of this wholesale assault on life and property must not escape.

ICE ON THE WINGS.

Clarence Chamberlin's experience on his third attempt to recapture for the United States the world's record for sustained flight may explain what became of the many airplanes that have vanished upon long-distance flights. Chamberlin, forced out of the air three and one-half hours after he had started his flight, brought the plane to earth encrusted with 700 pounds of ice, which had formed in 20 minutes. "What would have happened in another 20 minutes?" he said upon landing. "I don't know, but our experience undoubtedly accounts for a good many of the people who disappeared in transatlantic flights last year. To fly on with ice forming steadily, or to dump the gas would be fatal either way, probably."

It becomes apparent that transoceanic air commerce in the planes of today is dependent upon the vagaries of the weather. Aviators have feared storms and electrical disturbances instinctively, and ice formations have not been unknown. Transoceanic fliers who have completed the passage have been lucky in escaping freezing weather. Those who have encountered ice formations in flight over the north Atlantic have not returned to tell the tale.

BETTER DRY AGENTS.

One would gather from the statements issued by the prohibition commissioner's office that enforcement of the eighteenth amendment is destined to go by the boards immediately unless he is granted relief from the situation arising as a result of the civil service examinations for dry agents. Of the 12,000 applicants who took the recent mental tests, only 4,500 passed. Those in the service who failed are in danger of losing their jobs.

The mental tests, however, were only the initial step. Each applicant now must submit to an oral examination and a searching character investigation before eligible lists are established. It may take months to complete these stages of the examinations.

The prohibition bureau should have expected a high examination mortality rate among its personnel. Congress in passing the measure placing enforcement under civil service, refused to "cover in" the incumbents. The Civil Service Commission was bound to apply a set of test questions equally fair to applicants already in the bureau and to those outside. The commission was not expected to perpetuate the present personnel of the prohibition bureau.

In the end the bureau will have qualified men in its organization. That is what Congress intended. The inferior and corruptible elements in the prohibition bureau have done much to discredit the Volstead law.

LANDING FIELDS.

In an address before the Building Managers and Owners Association in New York Postmaster General New referred to the thrill he had experienced when he witnessed the demonstration of the growth of railroad transportation during the "Fair of the Iron Horse" at Halethorpe, Md., last October. That was on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. That exhibition set Mr. New to thinking of the possible development of air transportation. He told of the prediction of Commander Byrd that within fifteen years there will be one airplane to every twenty automobiles in this country. Mr. New admits that he is not so venturesome as the conqueror of the polar wastes and is willing to respond to that prediction with the simple comment: "Maybe! Queen sabe?"

But the Postmaster General asserts that as a prerequisite of such a development must come the creation of landing fields, so located as to make sure that the time gained in the air will not be lost between the landing field and the ultimate destination. Reviewing briefly the development of air navigation since the first demonstration by Prof. Langley that a heavier-than-air machine could be made to fly, Mr. New reiterated his previous statement that the prime purpose of his department in establishing air lines was to demonstrate to private capital that travel by air between points widely

remote was possible day and night. It is only a little more than six months since the Boeing Air Transport took over the line between Chicago and San Francisco. Their report shows that for the first five months of their operation their planes flew 720,000 miles. They also carried 525 passengers and accomplished this great work without a single accident.

The one great essential to the airplane is a good landing field. "Never have I required two full hours to make the journey from Bolling Field, at Washington, to any of the fields on Long Island," said Mr. New, "but when I add two hours in the time required to get out of one city and into the other from the fields the time saved in the air is lost in the traffic."

Mr. New suggested that landing fields may be established over railroad yards and on ships anchored in harbors and rivers, close to transportation facilities, when it is out of the question to provide such landing places in the hearts of large cities. The prime essential in locating such landing places is that they be placed where they may be easily reached by automobiles, railroads, trucks and transportation lines. Some American cities, such as Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Dallas and Houston have them, but New York and Washington are far in the rear.

Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk.

It is certainly good news that comes from London to the effect that "Alloway's auld haunted kirk" is to be saved from inevitable collapse. Every lover of Burns, and every one who has, in fancy, sat with Tam o' Shanter fast by the blazing ingle and realized for himself that—

Kings may be dead, but Tam was glorious.

Or who has ridden through the storm and the night to see the "wimmin wench and wifie" dance; or who has galloped with Tam to win the key-stane of the briar and safety from the hellish legion, will rejoice that a building of such associations is to be preserved.

For many years past, Kirk-Alloway, near which the poet was born on the banks of the Doon, in Ayrshire, has been cared for by the Burns Trust, but a change in the law affecting old burial grounds caused its transference to the local parish council. Now, this parish council is suffering from a plentiful lack of funds, and has nothing to spend on old buildings, however romantic their associations and traditions. Fortunately, Capt. Edward Page Gaston, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, who is an American citizen of Scottish descent resident in London, visited the scene of Tam's exploit recently, and, being horrified to find the old church on the verge of collapse, made an appeal directly to King George. Soon came an intimation that the board of works has listed the Kirk as an ancient monument under state care and that it will be preserved in perpetuity as a memorial to Burns.

The Burns country grows more and more in favor with tourists, especially with American tourists. A conservative estimate has it that no fewer than 100,000 sightseers visit Alloway yearly, who, of course, are all shown the very wimmin through which Tam o' Shanter shouted, "Weel done, Cutty-Sark!" with such fearsome results. Such a monument to human in poetry is well worth preserving.

TUBERCULOSIS DECREASE.

The year which has just closed seems to have had a remarkably good health record. Especially is this manifested in the decreased mortality from tuberculosis. One of the great insurance companies, whose policyholders number somewhat over 18,000,000, lays emphasis on the importance of insuring wholesome surroundings for the prevention of this particular disease.

When this particular company began in 1911, to keep its own records of the causes of individual deaths, the tuberculosis mortality was about 224.6 from every 100,000. While statistics are not quite complete for last year, it is clear that the death rate from tuberculosis will not greatly exceed 90 per 100,000. In other words, there has been, in only seventeen years, a decrease in death from this particular disease of 60 per cent.

This is certainly a great advance, and the country may well be congratulated upon it. In all likelihood medicine has played a very small part in the matter. Proper food, healthier living conditions, insistence upon fresh air and sanitary arrangements in dairies have probably been the deciding factors. More and more has medical science tended to place its emphasis upon that ounce of prevention which is worth so much more than a pound of cure.

It has enlisted in its aid municipal and State authorities in the endeavor to provide and maintain decent living conditions among the poorer people, especially in large and crowded cities. The results seem to justify the direction taken and to impress upon the minds of authorities everywhere the literally vital importance of insuring wholesome surroundings for the people.

A WHOLESOME SPORT.

The fact that a representative of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals gave his support to the bill which would legalize amateur boxing in the District of Columbia appears to have occasioned considerable surprise. The reason for this surprise is not exactly apparent, for Deets Pickett, the individual in question, finds himself in good company. Representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, the City Club, the Olympic Committee and the American Legion were among those who gave their support to the measure before the House judiciary committee.

Only a few persons object to boxing as such, although a great many are opposed to commercialized prize fighting. The present statute for the District of Columbia makes no distinction between boxing and knock-out fighting. It was enacted years ago, and its scope may be imagined by the fact that pugilism and bull fighting are included in the same measure. Under its terms a friendly sparring match is as much a crime as a finish fight with bare knuckles.

The benefits of boxing are now generally acknowledged. Schools and universities encourage it as a wholesome sport. It is a useful and necessary adjunct to military training. The law which prevents amateur bouts is a relic of other days and other times. The present bill, sponsored by Representative Updike in the House and Senator Watson in the Senate, does not open the door for professional promoters. It is designed merely to grant a privilege that many persons want and to which there is substantially no objection.



She Stands by Her Uncle Samuel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Not Intended to Please Europe.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The English do not like President Coolidge's Havana address. Well and good. No better evidence is needed to establish the fact that the address is excellent in every way for the governments on the two American continents. Let the Europeans get it into their heads that the address was not made to please them. Mr. Coolidge is all American. The American governments stand together; the United States the friend and well-wisher of the other nations.

M. C. SARGENT.

Wants a Bigger White House.
To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The news columns of your paper informed us that President and Mrs. Coolidge, now in Havana, were being entertained in the palace of the President of Cuba, and were assigned to a nine-room suite. Last year the President-elect of Cuba visited us, and was entertained in the White House, but there is no nine-room suite in that venerable mansion.

When this particular company began in 1911, to keep its own records of the causes of individual deaths, the tuberculosis mortality was about 224.6 from every 100,000. While statistics are not quite complete for last year, it is clear that the death rate from tuberculosis will not greatly exceed 90 per 100,000. In other words, there has been, in only seventeen years, a decrease in death from this particular disease of 60 per cent.

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We are striving to make friends of the Pan-American nations right now, and it has for a long time been our policy to be on friendly terms with the other nations of the world. Our President will be called on more and more to entertain prominent visitors from other nations, and it must be very embarrassing for him to assign them to such limited accommodations at his disposal in the White House.

We should help our visitors to form better opinions of us by removing this old mansion and erecting a presidential palace of which we might be proud, and which would impress visit to us with the dignity and power of this great country. Congress could do nothing more praiseworthy than to eliminate one cruiser from the Navy bill and spend the money in building a magnificent home for the President.

W. R. K.
Washington, January 16.

Bolling Field Fire Hazard.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: May I have an opportunity in your columns of taking issue with certain statements quoted in a news item in The Washington Post of January 7? This item was entitled "District Would Reform Bolling Field Fire Risk," and quotes portions of the report made by Fire Marshal L. V. Seib as a result of an investigation following the recent Bolling Field fire.

You quote the following paragraph from Marshal Seib's report:

"The storing of valuable supplies and the operation of various shops in cheaply constructed buildings of frame or sheet metal constitutes a grave fire hazard. Some of the metal buildings have roofs of corrugated metal sheets covered on each side with an asphalt or similar inflammable coating which

when heated by fire, melts, ignites and drops to spread the flames."

Fire Marshal Seib cites other factors as contributing to the spread and severity of the fire. Upon these, the writer is not in a position to comment, but he is in a position to contradict the statements made in the paragraph just quoted and to support his contradiction with all necessary proof and evidence.

The fire marshal describes the material as corrugated metal covered on each side with asphalt or similar inflammable coating—the writer can speak from many years of experience with the nature and characteristics of this material and can state and prove definitely that this material, used as roofing and siding on buildings, will in no sense contribute to the spread of fire in such buildings. On the contrary he can cite quite a few cases of fire in which this material has been regarded by the building owners as a definite fire retardant; cases, moreover, in which the owners give credit to the material for saving entire plants from general conflagration. Even more significant is the fact that after exhaustion of the underwriters' laboratory tests, the underwriters' laboratory gives this material an "A" rating—in other words, their highest classification.

The very physical make-up of this material denies any claim that it can be regarded as a spreader of fire. It is sheet steel, and steel, of course, is

fireproof. It has an asbestos coating, and the fire-resistant qualities of asbestos are well known. The asbestos is impregnated with asphalt and there is over all, a hard asphaltic coating similar to a paint coating. Asphalt in itself is inflammable, but the amount of asphalt contained in the material is relatively so small and spread so thin that it is ridiculous to regard it as a fire hazard. A bucket of asphalt might burn. So might a bucket of paint. But one would regard a coat of paint on steel as a fire hazard.

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SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN
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Lv. 8:30 a.m. Sat. 7:05 p.m.
Arr. 10:30 a.m. Sun. 7:05 a.m.
Niagara Falls (New York Central)
Lv. Niagara Falls (New York Central)
4:00 p.m.

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EVENTS OF INTEREST TO CAPITAL SOCIETY

THE Vice President and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes were guests of honor at the French Ambassador and Mme. Claudel last evening at dinner. The other guests were: The Italian Ambassador and his wife; the Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Zdenek Fierlinger; Senator and Mrs. Frederick Gillett; Senator and Mrs. George Moses; Representative and Mrs. James Beck; Representative and Mrs. A. Platt Andrew; Gen. John J. Pershing, the Minister of the Treasury and Mrs. Owen L. Mills; Mrs. Henry Getty Clinton, wife of the Counselor of the British Embassy; Mrs. William B. Castle, Jr., wife of the Undersecretary of State; Mr. Alexander C. Kirk of the State department; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noyes; Mrs. Henry Corbin, Miss Mabel Boardman and Miss Paton.

The Ambassador and Mme. Claudel will entertain at luncheon tomorrow.

The British Ambassador and Lady Isabella Howard will entertain at dinner on Friday evening in honor of the former Prime Minister of Poland, J. J. Paderewski, and Mme. Paderewski.

The Italian Ambassador and Nobl Donna Antonietta de Martino will entertain at dinner on February 15. The Ambassador and Nobl Donna de Martino will also be hosts at dinner on February 18 and again on February 20.

The Ambassador of Japan and Mme. Matsudaira entertained a company of eighteen at a luncheon yesterday. The guests were invited to meet the United States Consul General at Seoul, Korea, and Mrs. Lansford S. Miller.

Mrs. Harian Fiske Stone, wife of Justice Stone, was the ranking guest at the luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. White Ellis. The other guests were Mrs. Alice Lee Mrs. Robert Stanfield, Mrs. Ollie James, Mrs. James Karrick, Mrs. Victor Kauffman, Mrs. Frederick Marsh, Mrs. Frank Savage, Mrs. Theodore Teller, Mrs. John Mock, and Mrs. Roy Neuhauser.

The Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Timothy Smiddy, and the Secretary of the Legion, Mr. William Macaulay, are in New York to meet Mr. William H. Doherty, president of the executive council of the Irish Free State, who will arrive today on the Homeric.

Mr. Cosgrave, accompanied by his staff, will come to Washington on Monday, January 23, and instead of coming to the Wardman Park Hotel as previously arranged, will make his headquarters at the Mayflower Hotel during his five-day sojourn here.

Greek Legation Luncheon.

The Minister of Greece and Mme. Simopoulos will entertain today at luncheon in honor of Mme. Skiklians, of Delphi, Greece.

The Minister of the Netherlands and Mme. van Royen will entertain at dinner this evening in honor of the Minister from the Netherlands to the Court of St. James and Mme. van Swinden.

Mr. Paderewski, former Prime Minister of Poland, and Mme. Paderewski will be the guests in whose honor the Minister of Poland and Mme. Ciechanowska will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur, who have been in Havana, will return tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, will be at home this afternoon from 1 until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Ferguson, of the British Legation, will be the guest of the Rev. Canon Simpkins, dean of St. Paul's in London, who will make an address.

Miss Carolyn Chamberlain, who is visiting Mrs. Archibald Thompson at Ardmore, will return to Washington this week.

Mrs. Henry Parsons Erwin has as her host her cousin, Mrs. Louis Feuchtwanger, of New York City.

Mr. Whitehead, Dealer, South:

Spades, 8, 7, 4; Hearts, K, Q, 10, 8, 6;

Diamonds, 5, 4, 3; Clubs, 3.

Mr. Ferguson West: Spades, A; Hearts, A, 9, 3; Diamonds, J, 10, 9, 7, 2; Clubs, 10, 7, 6.

Mr. Work: Spades, K, 9, 5, 3, 2; Hearts, 7, 5, 4, 2; Diamonds, 6; Clubs, A, 5, 2.

Mr. Scott: East: Spades, Q, 10, 6; Hearts, J; Diamonds, A, Q, 8; Clubs, Q, 9, 8, 6.

Mr. Whitehead, the Dealer, was forced to pass, as he did not have the two quick tricks recognized as a requirement for an initial bid. Mr. Ferguson, West, bid one No Trump, as he had every suit stopped and no alternative bid, except a five-card Jack-high or suit bid, could be made. The original bid of which the side protection normally required is at least three quick tricks. Although he had a singleton Spade, it was an Ace, which is not the No Trump menace that every one conceded, a worthless singleton to Trump bid usually is considered preferable to a suit bid, as the latter does not so clearly picture the actual holding. Mr. Work passed. Mr. Scott also passed. His hand was similar to Mr. Ferguson's in that he held a singleton Spade, but he had the No Trump bid, which he had a well-defined suit bid that seemed to offer a better chance for game than the No Trump stand.

Two Hearts Open Second Round.

Mr. Whitehead, South, opening the second round of bidding, said two Hearts, clearly a lead-directing defensive bid. Mr. Ferguson, with only one stopper in Hearts and none too strong a No Trump hand, passed. Mr. Work also passed. Mr. Scott, however, had too much to bid to allow the Whitehead bid to go unanswered. Therefore he ventured two Spades, knowing his partner would not interpret his bid as a well-defined take-out, since he had been meant for that, it would have been made on the first round.

Mr. Whitehead led the Queen of Hearts; Dummy played the 3; Mr. Work the 2; and Declarer trumped with the 8 of Clubs.

Partnership Bidding Feature.

Mr. Whitehead, South, opening the second round of bidding, said two Hearts, clearly a lead-directing defensive bid. Mr. Ferguson, with only one stopper in Hearts and none too strong a No Trump hand, passed. Mr. Work also passed. Mr. Scott, however, had too much to bid to allow the Whitehead bid to go unanswered. Therefore he ventured two Spades, knowing his partner would not interpret his bid as a well-defined take-out, since he had been meant for that, it would have been made on the first round.

Mr. Whitehead passed and Mr. Ferguson, East, to the 2; Declarer the Jack; Mr. Ferguson's Spade suit had been also laid by his partner's Spade bid, and although he held but one stopper in Hearts, he reasoned that his partner might also hold a stopper, in view of the fact that the opponents did not bid the suit on the first round. Mr. Work also passed. Mr. Scott, however, had too much to bid to allow the Whitehead bid to go unanswered. Therefore he ventured two Spades, knowing his partner would not interpret his bid as a well-defined take-out, since he had been meant for that, it would have been made on the first round.

Mr. Whitehead led the Queen of Hearts; Dummy played the 3; Mr. Work the 2; and Declarer trumped with the 8 of Clubs.

Declarer's Bid.

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Declarer's Bid

YOUR BOY AND YOUR GIRL

By ARTHUR DEAN, S.C.D.

Dr. Dean will answer all signed letters pertaining to parents' problems with their boys and girls. Writers' names are never printed. Only questions of general interest answered in this column, but all letters will be answered by mail if written to in ink and a stamped self-addressed envelope is included. Address Arthur Dean, in care of this paper.

To PRINCESS Ileana.

EAR PRINCESS—Many of the girls of America saw you when you were with us. We admired your charm and beauty. At that time we did not know of your interests in gymnastics, swimming and outdoor sports. Now we know that these same exercises, plus, of course, some inherited advantages has made you one of the most perfectly developed girls in all Europe. We have been interested in comparing your hobbies and sports with those of the girls of America.

You may not be, in your country, the subject of sermons and the objective of psychologists as we are in this country, but we care for you and rejoice you openly. But the girls of America and Canada are always the focusing point of the limelight and are called "boy crazy," "Flapper," and "revolter."

Now through a questionnaire given in Dr. Dean's column in this newspaper we know from the answers he received from us that we're interested in just the same fine things which have given you charm.

The results are very interesting. The critics say, "You American girls are boy crazy," and yet the figures show that we girls have exactly the same interest in swimming as we have in boys, more interest in tennis than in boys, and twice the interest in needlecrafts, photography, and the arts and crafts.

Furthermore, we girls like scouting just as much as we like dancing and more than we care for parties. Among the sports we like basketball, basket ball next and horseback riding last. Of course if we could all have a horse, as you do, we would probably put horseback riding first and watch for a chance to be a well-tempered, to ride with the Prince of Wales.

Our interest in girls' clubs is just a wee bit stronger than for dancing. Movies, we confess, do not interest us as much as boys and cars do. Perhaps it's because the last two go together. Rowing we adore where there is water, and also skating whenever ice is available.

Now our critics are answered. We are not what they say we are. We are simply healthy, happy and human. We are glad we are a lot like you and hope this letter from us gets to you past

(Copyright, 1928.)

The Homemaker

By NANCY CAREY

ON the schedule for today we shall place a beef tongue, which is to be, as usual, with vegetables, and served hot tonight, then used as a leftover for our Saturday need. This recipe appears again today in response

CASTENS LEATHER GOODS

January Clearance! Sale!

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15% OFF

20% OFF

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A Homemaker's Calendar for 1928

with

TIME TABLES OF COOKING for

ROASTING - - - BOILING
BAKING - - - BROILING
to hang in the kitchen near the stove will be mailed upon request.

Sent a 2-cent stamp (not an envelope) to

NANCY CAREY
THE WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

to a very special request—although it has been a part of our column in the not so very long ago.

MENU.

Baked Tongue with Vegetables
Molded Spinach
Hot Biscuit
Chestnut Salad with Mayonnaise
Toasted Crackers
Cream or Roquefort Cheese
Coffee

This, as it were, plans for both this evening and for Saturday, as we have previously noted. The salad is a particularly appealing one, it seems to me, for I am fond of chestnuts in any form, and this is a good way in which to make use of them. Cut them and remove skins on well-cooked chestnuts. Serve on lettuce—with mayonnaise.

Baked Tongue With Vegetables.

Place a whole tongue in a kettle, cover with boiling water and as the meat boils keep the surface of the water clear of the scum that arises. Add, after the meat has boiled for about an hour, salt and pepper, a cupful of carrots and celery cut in small pieces, a sprig of parsley and two medium-sized onions. Cook until the vegetables are well done. The entire time of cooking should be at least two hours. The tongue, if not fairly tender at the end of the first cooking before the vegetables are added, should be sliced into thin pieces for further cooking.

When the tongue is tender, remove it to a platter, cut away the skin and the root of the tongue in half lengthwise. Place in a roasting pan, strain the vegetables from the liquid and wash them thoroughly. Add to them three cupfuls of the liquid in which the tongue was cooked.

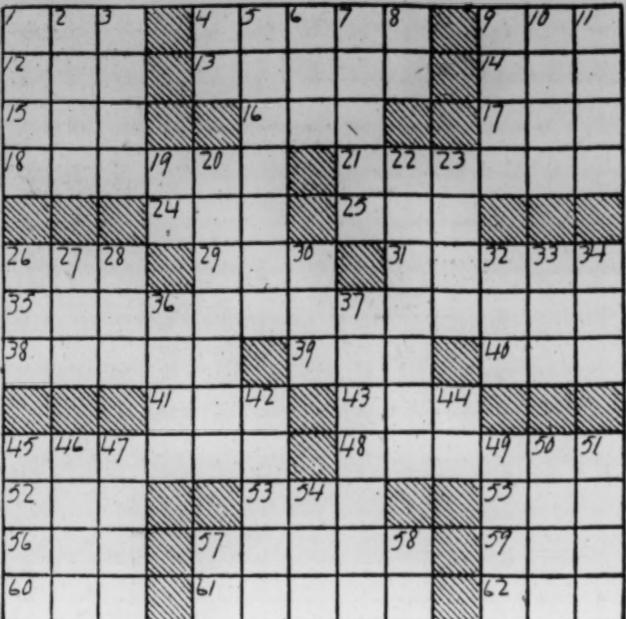
Then add the vegetables, the onions, the carrots and the parsley to the tongue.

Place the tongue in a moderate oven for a half hour, basting with sauce from time to time. The sauce may be thickened for serving if desired. Arrange tongue on a hot platter and surround with the sauce and garnish with small whole cooked beets and slices of thinly sliced tomato—if available.

Our molded spinach is an old friend, but, as always, we are delighted to send out recipes to readers who have missed them and with them when we receive a specific article not given in detail.

You may also write a formal acceptance, if you go, or refusal. If you can

Daily Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL.

1 Headgear 53 The cardinal of tenth
4 Make reparation 54 A blue and yellow macaw of Brazil
12 Transgress 55 A superficial content
13 Kind of chair 56 Decline
14 Habitual practice 57 A bed in a Pullman
15 Roumanian coins 58 Lighted
16 Determined 59 Degraded
17 Surpassed 60 Expunge
18 An adherent to Catholicism 61 Expunge
21 Kind of reptile (pl.) 62 Shelter

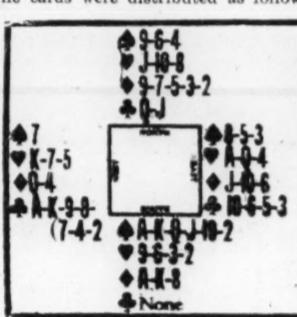
SOLUTION OF PRECEDING PUZZLE

API	S	SAW	ART	S
CENT	RATE	SER	E	RE
RE	CORD	TIP	PET	SER
RE	LO	ES	ES	ES
NEAP	DI	C	CE	CE
ARC	CRAG	E	HAW	HAW
HUE	ION	E	EW	EW
AN	UND	N	EW	EW
VAST	SIR	S	EW	EW
STAPE	MOIST	S	EW	EW
LIBER	PE	EW	EW	EW
OLL	HER	ELAN	EW	EW
BEE	ER	EW	EW	EW
ER	ER	EW	EW	EW

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Mr. Work's Pointer On Auction Bridge

YESTERDAY I gave a hand, and suggested that my readers play to tell them today what happened when I saw it in actual play. South was the declarer playing a Spade contract; the original lead was the King of Clubs. The cards were distributed as follows:



When the declarer planned his campaign before playing to the first trick, he could see that he must lose one Diamond trick and probably three Heart tricks. His only chance for a game would be to discard two of Closed Hands Hearts, the only possibility that he could be established in Diamonds and then to put Dummy in with the Nine of trumps.

The difficulty in carrying this plan into effect was that it could not be accomplished without losing one Diamond trick; and if the adversary then appreciated the nature of declarer's plan, they would lead three rounds of Hearts and thus

(Copyright, 1928.)

lose the game. Declarer must keep his adversaries from suspecting his purpose, so he ambushed his plan as carefully as possible.

He ruffed trick 1 with the Jack of Spades, probably the most deceptive of his cards. He then led the Eight of Diamonds, taking the slight risk that the adverse Diamonds were divided 4-1 and that the adversary who won the first trick would have four, would diagnose the situation and lead a second Diamond for his partner to ruff. Declarer did not lead at least two rounds of trumps for two reasons:

(a) Doing so might expose his scheme to the adversaries and induce a lead of hearts; (b) if the adverse trumps were divided 3-1 (as actually was the case), a third round of trumps led immediately would take out Dummy's entry while the Diamonds were blocked.

In actual play the Eight of Diamonds following the ruff with the Jack of Spades was perfect. It looked as if another forceful and decisive declarer's trump, so a second Club was led. Declarer ruffed it, again with an honor, led two trump honors and then his two high Diamonds. On the third round of Diamonds he had had the risk that West held the remaining Diamonds, consequently that East could ruff the third round. If so, he would be throwing away a trick; but it was the only chance for game. As the hand developed, West had the last Diamond, so Dummy was put in with the Nine of Spades, cashed two established Diamonds. Closed Hand discarded two small Hearts, and declarer lost only two Hearts and one Diamond, consequently making game.

(b) Doing so might expose his scheme to the adversaries and induce a lead of hearts; (b) if the adverse trumps were divided 3-1 (as actually was the case), a third round of trumps led immediately would take out Dummy's entry while the Diamonds were blocked.

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BONDS MOSTLY STEADY IN CURTAILED DEALINGS

St. Paul Issues Advance Further—Other Rails Are Neglected.

BELGIAN LOANS SWING UP

New York, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Interest rates, reflecting monetary conditions, continued to influence trading in the bond market today. Prices generally were steady, but the volume of business showed a further curtailment. It was expected in bond circles that the present quiet status will remain, until a definite development arises, and many bondholders were disposed to hold their concerns to a minimum.

Meanwhile issues with specialty and moderate amounts. The St. Paul made a further advance into new high ground particularly Puget Sound, which gained more than 3 points to 73 1/2. Convertible bonds advanced with related stocks, but there were few large gains aside from a 3-point jump in Liquid Carbonic 6s.

With the exception of the St. Paul, railroad mortgages appeared neglected. Canadian Pacific 4 1/2s were a shade firmer, particularly in the last 10 days, but their and Erie 5s and Chesapeake Corporation 5s were purchased in nominal amounts.

Laclede Gas 5s led the public utility section with a 1-point gain.

Industrial issues, other than convertible issues, received little attention.

Those who had expected an expansion of trading in the foreign department as a result of the State Department's action favoring French industrial bonds, were given little encouragement by today's activities. Belgian issues were little higher, and there was some buying of the few Latin American securities. Polish 6s fell below yesterday's final quotation after an early gain of about half a point.

No quotations were recorded in the Federal Government division until afternoon, and then the volume of business was of limited proportions.

Prices were steady.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks—Regular call, 11:15 a.m.; Potomac Elec. cons. 5%, \$2,000 at 103 1/2; Wash. Gas 6s, 36, Ser. B, \$1,000 at 108 1/2.

Wash. Ry. & Elec. gen. 6s, \$1,000 at 103 1/2.

Capital Traction Co., 10 at 109 1/2.

Potomac Elec. 5 1/2s, pfd. 5 at 108 1/2.

Federal-Amer. Co. com. 23 at 39.

Merger Corp. Linotype, 4 at 102, 2 at 108, 16 at 108.

People's Drug Stores pfd. 20 at 122.

Southern Grocery Co. pfd. 5 at 105, 15 at 105, 10 at 105.

After call:

Wash. Gas 6s, 33, Ser. A, \$200 at 106.

\$1,000 at 103 1/2.

Potomac Elec. 6 1/2s, pfd. 5 at 112, 20 at 112, 2 at 112, 11 at 112.

Potomac Elec. 5 1/2s, pfd. 5 at 108 1/2.

People's Drug Stores pfd. 5 at 122, 20 at 121, 10 at 121.

MONEY.

Call loans at 5 and 6 per cent.

BONDS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Bid. Ask.

Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s, 99 1/2—100.

Am. Tel. & Tel. co. tr. 4s, 5s, 105.

Am. & P. Ry. R. I. 1st 8s, 99 1/2—101.

C. & P. Telephone 1st 5s, 99 1/2—101 1/2.

C. & P. gen. 6s, 104—104.

Capital Traction Co. 5s, 104—104.

City & Suburban 5s, 104—104.

Georgetown Gas 1st 5s, 104—104.

Pot. Elec. Power 1st 5s, 104—104.

Pot. Elec. Power conv. 5s, 103 1/2—103 1/2.

Pot. Elec. Pow. conv. 5s, 103 1/2—103 1/2.

Wash. Alex. & Mt. V. 1st 5s, 93—94.

Wash. Bank & Mt. Ver. 1st 5s, 93—94.

Wash. Gas 1st 5s, 89—90.

Wash. Gas Co. Ser. B 6s, 108—109.

Wash. Gas Co. Ser. B 6s, 108—109.

Wash. Ry. & El. ref. 6s, 103—104.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOCKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Bid. Ask.

Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s, 99 1/2—100.

Am. Tel. & Tel. co. tr. 4s, 5s, 105.

Am. & P. Ry. R. I. 1st 8s, 99 1/2—101.

C. & P. Telephone 1st 5s, 99 1/2—101 1/2.

C. & P. gen. 6s, 104—104.

Capital Traction Co. 5s, 104—104.

City & Suburban 5s, 104—104.

Georgetown Gas 1st 5s, 104—104.

Pot. Elec. Power conv. 5s, 103 1/2—103 1/2.

Pot. Elec. Pow. conv. 5s, 103 1/2—103 1/2.

Wash. Alex. & Mt. V. 1st 5s, 93—94.

Wash. Bank & Mt. Ver. 1st 5s, 93—94.

Wash. Gas 1st 5s, 89—90.

Wash. Gas Co. Ser. B 6s, 108—109.

Wash. Ry. & El. ref. 6s, 103—104.

NATIONAL BANKS

CAPITAL

COLUMBIA

Bid. Ask.

Commercial (stamped) 260—263.

First 245—251.

Federal 335—344.

Federal-American 245—250.

First 380—385.

Second 400—415.

Washington 300—305.

TRUST COMPANIES

AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST

145—155.

Continental 132—151.

Merchants Bk. & Tr. Co. 151—154.

National Savings & Trust 51—52.

Union Trust 51—52.

Washington Trust 508—525.

SAVINGS BANKS

BANK OF BERMUDA

50—55.

Commerce & Savings 315.

East Washington 300.

First 300.

Fourth 478.

Seventh Street 300.

United States 300.

Washington Mechanics 30—35.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Foreign exchanges mixed; quotations in cents.

Great Britain—Demand 48 1/2—50 1/2.

Germany—Demand 47 1/2—48 1/2.

Holland—Demand 40 2/8.

Sweden—Demand 26 5/8.

Denmark—Demand 26 7/8.

Switzerland—Demand 19 26/2.

Spain—Demand 17 1/2.

Portugal—Demand 13 1/2.

Belgium—Demand 13 9/4.

Denmark—Demand 12 7/8.

Czechoslovakia—Demand 12 1/2.

Jugoslavia—Demand 11 7/8.

Austria—Demand 14 10/4.

Romania—Demand 12 1/2.

Argentina—Demand 12 2/8.

Peru—Demand 12.

Tokyo—Demand 11 1/2.

Shanghai—Demand 9 4/8.

Montreal—Demand 9 8/11.

*Ex dividend. With warrants.

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Peru—Demand 12.

Tokyo—Demand 11 1/2.

Shanghai—Demand 9 4/8.

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NET PROFITS FOR YEAR INCREASED TO \$698,262

American Security & Trust
Co. Reports Records Have
Been Broken.

STONIER ON VISIT HERE

By E. W. PATTERSON.

The American Security & Trust Co. had gross income of \$1,631,162, after deductions for reserve for interest on deposits, for the year ended December 31, 1927, the largest and best year in the history of the company since its inception in 1903. The stockholders were told yesterday by Charles J. Bell, president, at the annual meeting.

Net profits for the year after deductions were \$698,262, or a return of 20.5 per cent on the capital stock. The net assets, \$510,000, or 15 per cent on capital stock, was distributed in dividends, while \$188,262 was added to undivided profits, showing a balance on December 31, 1927, of \$559,100. Interest paid on deposits during the year was \$205,828.

All departments of the institution made satisfactory progress and the affairs of the real estate department were so administered that no foreclosure became necessary during the year. Investments made by the company in various trust companies increased in value by \$5,490,680, while new estates received during the year showed a substantial increase over 1926.

The stockholders elected the following members of the board of directors for 1928:

C. A. Aspinwall, Charles J. Bell, Harry K. Boss, George W. Brown, William M. Coates, William S. Corby, William W. Gibbs, John W. Glazier, J. P. H. Glazier, James F. Horan, Joseph Leiter, G. Percy McGuire, Edward B. McLean, Howard Moran, Clarence F. Norment, Newbold Noyes, Howard S. Read's, B. P. Smith, Charles A. Shannon, James F. Sturtevant, A. S. Tamm, Corcoran Thom and John F. Wilkins.

Selection of Officers.

Following the annual meeting, the board met for organization and elected these officers for the ensuing year:

Chairman, E. W. Patterson; Corcoran Thom, B. F. Smith and Howard Moran, vice presidents; Frederick P. H. Glazier, James F. Horan, Joseph Leiter, G.

Percy McGuire, Edward B. McLean, Howard Moran, Clarence F. Norment, Newbold Noyes, Howard S. Read's, B. P. Smith, Charles A. Shannon, James F. Sturtevant, A. S. Tamm, Corcoran Thom and John F. Wilkins.

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The only addition to the official staff was Robert L. Flather, manager of the department of public relations, who was elected assistant secretary of the institution.

Mr. Flather came to the trust company after graduation from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1926, having previously graduated from the Central High School of Washington.

Since his association with the company, he has been engaged in the publicity, credit and business extension work. In his election as assistant secretary is a recognition of the outstanding results he has achieved and in keeping with the policy of the company to select its officers from its auxiliary staff.

Harold Stonier on Visit.

Harold Stonier, national educational director of the American Institute of Banking, tonight will make his first visit to Washington since his appointment to office to succeed Dr. Stephen L. Miller, who resigned to take up important work in directing the activities of the American Credit Association. He will be present at the meeting which the educational committee of Washington Chapter will give to the faculty tonight at the Raleigh Hotel at 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. Stonier, who is now directing the national educational program of the institute, was born in San Jose, Calif., in 1890 and received his elementary and secondary education in that State. He took his college work at the College of the Pacific and the University of Southern California, receiving his master's degree from the latter in 1915. This was followed by post-graduate work at the University of California and Columbia University. Associated for many years with the administration of the American Credit Association, he later organized the extension work of the university and from 1923 to 1927 was a vice president of the university, leaving there to take up his duties as national educational director of the American Institute of Banking.

Munsey Trust Election.

Another trust company to hold its annual stockholders meeting yesterday was the Munsey Trust Co., which, according to the year book, had a very successful year, last month in 1927.

Stockholders reelected the board of directors as follows: William T. Dewart, Charles Denby, C. T. Dixon, Charles B. Hawley, H. H. Hines, Charles Hodges, Jr., Arthur G. Lederer, John L. Lambdin, John H. L. McRae, Frank Schneider, Jr., Alfred P. Thom, Jr., R. H. Titterington, Fred A. Walker, A. R. Watson, T. C. Willis, R. H. Yeatman.

The board of directors met later for reorganization and the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year:

William T. Dewart, president; Wilton J. Lambert, vice president and general counsel; C. H. Price, vice president and treasurer; C. D. Ratcliffe, vice president and assistant treasurer; T. C. Willis, secretary and assistant treasurer, and P. J. McMahon, assistant treasurer.

Annual Banquet Planned.

At a meeting of the entertainment committee yesterday the machinery for making the entertainment features of the annual banquet of Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, the best possible was decided. The banquet will be held on February 18 in the large ballroom of the Willard Hotel and while the date is a month distant, T. Huntton Leitch, chairman of the banquet committee, reports that many reservations are already in hand.

The entertainment committee has been headed by H. E. Gibbons & Co. & Co., its chairmen, and serving with him are Miss Catherine Krieg, Riggs National Bank; Miss Leonie Anthony, Federal-American National; James C. Dulin, Jr., American Security & Trust Co., and Edwin C. Steffe, Federal-American National Bank.

Mr. Vernon Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank was held yesterday morning and the election of the board of directors brought about no changes in that body. The board consists of James E. Baden, Albert B. Berney, Jr., M. B. Bunting, E. G. Davison, R. Golden, Donaldson, Charles P. Ford, Harry W. Hahn, Fred Hewitt, Frank W. Lee, Robert T. Highfield, Hayden Johnson, William H. Johnston, Dr. E. F. Koss, L. E. Madigan,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17, COLUMN 6

NEW YORK CURB TRANSACTIONS

TUESDAY JANUARY 17, 1928.

High	Low	Close	Sale	Issue	High	Low	Close	Sale	Issue	High	Low	Close	Sale	Issue	High	Low	Close	
400 Accel Prod. A	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	400 Fec Gas & El. 6s pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10,000 Standard Pow. & Lt. 6s 1937	100 99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
100 Acme Steel	83	83	83	100 Pacific Steel Boiler	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	10,000 Sun Mail Raisin 6 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	
200 Aero Supply A	14	14	14	100 Page Hershey Tubes	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	9,000 Swift Co. 6 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 Aluminum Co. Am.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	200 Palermo Feet Co.	95	93	93	18,000 Tex. Pow. & Lt. 5s 1956	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 Am. Art. Prod. A	103 1/2	106	105 1/2	200 Pandemic Oil	5	5	5	2,000 Standard Gas Oil 6s 1937	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	10,000 Irish Free State 5s	97	97	97	97	97	97
100 Am. Art. Prod. B	65	65	65	200 Paragon Ref.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	12,000 United Porto Rico Siz. 6 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
300 Am. Bakelite	8	8	8	100 Parker Davis (new)	35	39	39	10,000 Transcontinental Oil 7s 1930	92	93	93	10,000 Americo Hydro 7s 1932	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
100 Am. Bakelite	100 1/2	105	105	100 Parker Groe. B.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	12,000 United Porto Rico Siz. 6 1/2s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
26,700 Am. Cont. Oilfields	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100 Pender Groe. B.	35	38	38	4,000 U. S. Rub. 6 1/2s 1939	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
1,200 Am. C. Co. Am.	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	100 Penn-Olio Edis. 1937	95	94	94	3,000 U. S. Smed. 5 1/2s 1935	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
1,000 Am. Dept. Stores	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	100 Penn-Olio Edis. 6s pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4,000 Western Pow. Siz. 1937	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	10,000 Nor. Gier. Lloyd 6s 1947	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
4,900 Amer. Exploration	1 1/2	1	1	100 Penn-Olio Edis. 6s pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10,000 Penn-Olio Edis. 6s pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
200 Am. Hard Ware	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	100 Peoples Drug Stores	45 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	3,000 Phoenix Chlor 5 1/2s 1937	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
50 Am. Lt. & Tr. pf	115 1/2	115	115	100 Pick. Barth. Co. pf	21	21	21	10,000 Standard BONDS	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	10,000 Potrero Siz. 1932	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
2,400 Am. Maracabu	4 1/2	4	4	100 Piedmont Nat. Ry.	61	61	61	7,000 Agric. Mfg. Bk. 7s 1946	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	10,000 Potrero Siz. 1932	98	98	98	98	98	98
1,300 Am. Mar. & Oil	118 1/2	118	118	100 Pittsburgh W. Ry. pf	25	27 1/2	27 1/2	37,000 Agric. Mfg. Bk. 7s 1947	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	10,000 Potrero Siz. 1932	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
500 Am. Nat. Gas	109 1/2	109	109	100 Pitts. Ry. & L. pf	25	25	25	30,000 Agric. Mfg. Bk. 7s 1948	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	10,000 Potrero Siz. 1932	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
40 Am. Pow. & Lt. pf	90	89	89	100 Pitts. Ry. & L. pf	20	20	20	30,000 Agric. Mfg. Bk. 7s 1949	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	10,000 Potrero Siz. 1932	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
5,000 Am. Prod. Mills	100	99	99	100 Pitts. Ry. & L. pf	15	15	15	30,000 Agric. Mfg. Bk. 7s 1950	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	10,000 Potrero Siz. 1932	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
1,000 Am. Prod. Mills	140	139	139	100 Pitts. Ry. & L. pf	10	10	10	30,000 Agric. Mfg. Bk. 7s 1951	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	10,000 Potrero S						

WILL BROADCAST LUNCHEON FOR ROTARY

John Will Hear President of
Broadcasting Company
Speak Today.

WMAL GIVES MUSIC HOUR

Something of past and future radio accomplishments will be told to the Rotarians today by Merlin E. Aylward, of New York, whose guests they are to be at luncheon in the auditorium of the National Press Club.

The event will be broadcast, and following the luncheon the Rotarians will be given a tour of the new WRC studios in the Press Building on the floor below. Tomorrow the Kiwanis Club will be similarly entertained with Frank A. Reed, of the National Broadcasting Co., as the speaker.

Dr. Alexander, architect, and Henry Smith-Gregor, pianist, will be heard in the Kirt hour of music at 7 o'clock through WRC, followed by a discussion of "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," by Frederic Willard.

Kin Carroll and Erma Calvert, well-known local entertainers, will step before the microphone during the W. B. & A. half-hour beginning at 8 o'clock.

A new concert orchestra, sponsored by the Potomac Electric Power Co., will be heard from the studios of WRC at 9:30 a.m. The musicians, who have arranged a special "blues program" for 9 o'clock, The program will lead off with "Blue Heaven," "Who's Blue Now," then "Shades of Blue" played as a coda solo by Lillian Scott.

John W. Scott's latest composition, "March of the Blues," will be interpreted in a bright, cheerful shade of that color by the whole orchestra. "The Blue Danube Waltz," "Valse Bluettes," "Louis Blues," "Blue River" and "Shakin' the Blue Away" will round out the program.

Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (The Force of Destiny) will be performed in tabloid form, under the baton of Cesare Sodero, at 10:30 o'clock tonight through the red network, including such old favorites as "The Blue Danube," Nadworsky, contralto; Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor; Ivan Ivanoff, baritone, and Nino Rulsi, bass, are included in the cast.

The opera was first produced at Perugia in 1862 and in New York City in 1865. The work is on the present repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"When Eggs Are High" will be the subject of Betty Crocker in her household talk at 11 a.m. this morning. She will give a recipe for devil's food cake and knock angel food.

WMC will present an hour of music by the boys from the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va., under direction of Sergt. David Martin at 9:15 o'clock tonight. The music will be broadcast and will be heard at 8:30 o'clock.

A radio pageant entitled "Abraham Wanders," as the first in a series entitled "Turning Points in Jewish History" and music by the newly formed United Synagogue Ensemble, under the direction of Jacob Weinberg, will be inaugurated from WEAFF at 7 o'clock tonight.

Cavalry Drill at Fort Myer.

The regular schedule of the weekly ride in the riding hall, Fort Myer, Va., Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, includes a saddle drill by Troop E, Third Cavalry; monkey drill, Troop C; officers' school ride, rough riding by Troop F; jumping by Troop E and a drill by Battery E, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

WEAFAF—New York.

(492 Meters, 610 Kilocycles)
6 p.m.—Concert orchestra.

7 p.m.—Ipana Troubadours.

8:30 p.m.—U. S. weather forecast.

9:30 p.m.—National grand opera ensemble presenting "La Forza del Destino."

WRRF—American Broadcasting Co.

(322 Meters, 830 Kilocycles)

10 a.m.—Household talk.

10:30 a.m.—Current talk.

11 to 11:30 a.m.—Music.

5:30 p.m.—Children's period.

5:30 p.m.—"U. S. weather forecast" by Mai. W. E. R. Covell.

6 p.m.—Dinner broadcast.

6:30 to 7 p.m.—Half hour of music.

WEAFAF—New York.

(545 Meters, 660 Kilocycles)

7 p.m.—Orchestra.

8 p.m.—Sparkers.

9 p.m.—Social hour.

11 p.m.—Slumber music.

DISTANT STATIONS.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Call Letters Length Time

KDKA—Pittsburgh ... 319.0 6:00-12:00

KFAB—Lincoln ... 319.0 6:30-11:30

KGO—Los Angeles ... 468.5 10:00-2:00

KGOW—Portland, Ore. 491.5 11:00-2:00

KLDS—Independence 238.0 7:00-2:00

KLMO—St. Louis ... 299.8 7:00-2:00

KMDF—Des Moines ... 299.8 8:00-2:00

KRPO—San Francisco 422.3 10:00-2:00

KRSD—St. Louis ... 545.1 8:00-1:00

KRL—Salt Lake City ... 309.0 9:00-1:00

KRLW—Milwaukee ... 329.0 9:00-1:00

KWAI—Columbus ... 282.8 7:00-12:00

WBAL—Baltimore ... 285.5 7:00-10:00

WBZ—Boston ... 296.9 8:00-12:00

WBZA—Boston ... 333.1 8:00-12:00

WCAL—Columbus ... 461.3 7:00-11:00

WCAW—Cincinnati ... 434.3 8:00-12:00

WCCO—Minneapolis ... 405.2 8:00-12:00

WWAF—Kansas City ... 270.2 8:00-1:00

WWGN—Chicago ... 418.4 8:00-1:00

WWL—New Orleans ... 309.0 8:00-1:00

WWJ—Philadelphia ... 402.8 8:00-12:00

WWJW—Hopkinsville 245.8 7:00-11:00

WWL—Chicago ... 305.9 8:00-10:00

WWL—Chicago ... 344.6 9:00-12:00

WWMA—Lockport ... 545.1 8:00-11:00

WWMC—Cincinnati ... 434.3 9:00-1:00

WWMO—Memphis ... 516.9 8:00-12:00

WWNC—Charlotte ... 265.3 7:00-11:00

WWNO—New York ... 533.7 8:00-12:00

WWO—Davenport ... 532.7 9:00-12:00

WOR—Newark ... 422.3 7:00-11:00

WWPO—Atlantic City ... 272.6 7:00-1:00

WWRL—Rochester ... 309.0 8:00-12:00

WWRL—Cincinnati ... 361.2 7:00-12:00

WWSE—Virginia Beach 218.8 8:00-12:00

WWTN—Nashville ... 359.0 7:00-12:00

WWTG—Tampa ... 316.0 8:00-12:00

WWTA—Cleveland ... 309.0 8:00-12:00

WWWD—Detroit ... 374.3 7:00-12:00

\$30,000 Asked in Suit.

Vincent Di Francia, 913 Eleventh street northwest, was sued in Circuit Court for \$20,000 damages for alleged personal injuries by Agnes Utz, to Brentwood, Md. Through Attorneys Swingle & Swingle, the plaintiff says that on September 10, 1927, an automobile in which she was riding on the Washington-Baltimore boulevard between Savage and Waterloo, Md., was collided with by the defendant's machine.

"Respectfully,
A. T. BELL, M.D."

Band Concert

U. S. MARINE BAND ORCHESTRA.

Adjudicator, Marine Barracks, 8th & F Streets, N. W., "Patriotism," ... Fuchs.

Overture, "Semper Amans," ... Rossetti.

(2) "Val. Romantica," ... Gershwin.

Clarinet solo, "Second Concerto," ... Weber.

Principal Musician Emil Haas.

Grand Finale, "Patriotism" and "Bellissima," ... Saint-Saens.

Chorus, "Armenia," ... R. Stolz.

Music, "Romantic," ... Herbert.

(a) Visions.

(b) Adagio.

(c) "Romantic," ... R. Stolz.

(d) "Nuptiale," ... R. Stolz.

Marines' hymn, "The Halls of Montezuma," ... "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Band Concert

January Brides!

Beautiful blue white diamond engagement ring and matching ring to match.

white gold.

Pay \$1.00 a Week

MARX JEWELRY COMPANY

701 7th St. N. W.

THE GUMPS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

LOCAL STATIONS.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

NAA—Washington (425)

10:05 a. m., 8:45 and 10:25 p. m.—

Weather report.

WMAL—Lees Radio Co.

(241 Meters, 1,240 Kilocycles)

7:15 p. m.—News flashes.

8 p. m.—Brunswick Panatope

Hour of Music.

8:30 p. m.—Dance program.

9 p. m.—"Thrills for Success and Happiness."

9:15 p. m.—An hour of music with the boys from the Marine Barracks at Quantico.

9:15 p. m.—Latest news flashes.

WTFF—The Fellowship Forum.

(302.6 Meters, 1,480 Kilocycles)

7:30 p. m.—Jane Alden, "Family Advisory Service."

7:45 p. m.—Paul Ober, tenor.

8 p. m.—Charles Stengle, "What's Doing on Capitol Hill."

8:15 p. m.—Bernard A. Young, baritone.

8:30 p. m.—Representative Thomas McKeown, of Oklahoma, "Farm Legislation."

8:45 p. m.—W. H. Burton, character actor.

9:30 p. m.—Royal Hawaiians.

9:45 p. m.—Mrs. Mae G. Frame.

10:30 p. m.—Edition Hoffman, soprano.

10:45 p. m.—Jewel Downs, pianist.

WRC—Radio Corporation of America.

(469 Meters, 640 Kilocycles)

8:45 a. m.—"Futura" health exercises.

8:45 a. m.—Futura morning devotions.

8:45 a. m.—Parisian Trio.

8:45 a. m.—"Cheerio."

10 a. m.—Dr. Royal S. Copeland hour

11 a. m.—Betty Crocker home service.

11:15 a. m.—Radio Household Institute.

11:30 a. m.—George F. Ross, pianist.

11:30 a. m.—NBC studio program.

11:45 a. m.—Farm flashes.

12 noon—Farm flashes.

12:30 p. m.—"Goodrich Zippers."

12:30 p. m.—Hotel Astor Orchestra.

1

PATHWAY TO PEACE SHOWN BY COOLIDGE, SAYS CHILEAN PAPER

Santiago: Editor Says Such Subjects as Nicaragua Should Be Omitted.

PERUVIAN WRITER SEES HATREDS IN THE WAY

Spain Rebukes Cubans for Cheering U. S. Chief; Paris Sarcastic.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—El Diario Ilustrado, applauding the speech of President Coolidge at the Pan American conference in Havana, says that the doctrine of the sovereignty and equality of all the nations of America could not be more satisfactory than expressed in the President's speech.

The paper says that the address was sincere and that it shows the way to peace, collaboration and the progress of all the American nations.

The newspaper adds that some such subjects as that of Nicaragua should not be discussed at the conference which should take up which units and not separates the nations.

Referring to the points open for discussion at the Pan American conference, El Mercurio says today:

"There is no reason why this assembly, destined to get busy with the highest ideals of American understanding, should meet under political auspices which are little favorable."

The press of the outstanding international entities is in complete agreement with the action of the United States in Nicaragua and proclaims a violation of the independence and freedom of nations in external and internal questions.

It is known that the doctrine of respect for such independence is also defended by great American statements who do not approve of the attitude taken by the White House Government.

Difficulties Seen in Peru.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—El Comercio, editorially commenting upon the Pan American conference, emphasizes the importance of the problems pending among the American peoples, remarking that the President and President Coolidge gave it paramount importance.

Expressing the hope that the conference may meet with success, El Comercio adds:

"Can it be possible to unite at Pan American when hates are being among various American entities, caused by violence and maintained by flagrant violations of right and justice?" The paper says that it can not be hoped to create homogeneous units when there are nations separated on account of a 'painful history of bloody aggression and iniquitous territorial plunder.'

Spanish Rebuke Cubans.

Madrid, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The Spanish press, editorially discussing the Pan American Conference, is sharply critical of the United States and American policy in Latin America. The people of Madrid are criticized by El Imparcial, a Madrid newspaper, for having applauded and cheered President Coolidge.

"The people, when applauding Coolidge in the street," the paper says, "forgot the Platt amendment, and President Coolidge forgot it also, failing to mention that because of the Platt amendment there is not in Cuba another power superior to that of the United States."

"It is the President of the United States and the president of Cuba who, by virtue of the Platt amendment, reserves for himself the right to authorize international negotiations, receive economic agreements and guard the independence of the country, to that the United States has ports along the Cuban coast, and military bases inside the island, which serve as a guaranty of any possible intervention."

"Anyhow, the conciliatory words of President Coolidge will not ring sincere while sharpshooters in Nicaragua continue hunting their Spanish."

Panama, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Lively interest is being taken in France in the proceedings of the Pan American Conference, this morning's paper giving prominence to President Coolidge's speech as either printed in full or summarized at length with liberal extracts from the text. It was available too late, however, to permit extensive comment.

Pertinax, writing in L'Echo de Paris, says the speech was "more worthy of a British chapter than of a Spanish one" and seems to gain in it the slightest indication of the United States' policy toward Latin America."

None Paper Sarcastic.

Rome, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Reference to Columbus is about the only part of President Coolidge's Havana speech which is given a prominent display in the Italian newspapers.

The paper says that Latin America does not need and does not want Washington's protection, adding: "Pan Americanism is far from being a union of the Americas based on the general principle of common life and interests. It will be the last laugh of American nations practically controlled and directed by the strongest, the United States, as the Geneva league is practically controlled by England."

Buenos Aires, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—The newspaper La Capital, with its sympathies on the side of the United States, the paper says, in its speech, President Coolidge at Havana as "bloody and sarcastic" with evidence of contempt for the Latin American republics, placing them on an inferior social grade.

La Razon declares that the words "liberty, right and justice" are simply spoken to Coolidge, while for Latin America they are international moral precepts.

Lowman Nomination Blocked by Curtis

Confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Senator Lowman, of New York, in charge of prohibition enforcement, was temporarily blocked yesterday when Senator Curtis, of Kansas, a Republican leader, asked the finance committee that the name be passed so that it could go before a subcommittee for inquiry.

Senator Curtis indicated later that no objection had been filed against Mr. Lowman, but that he thought the nomination ought to go through the usual course. It was said that some of the members of the Senate were opportunity to question Mr. Lowman as to his views on prohibition enforcement.

Summerall Is Given Sword by Florida

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff of the Army, tonight was presented a diamond-encrusted saber, engraved as a token of esteem, the tribute of Florida to a native son.

A special act of legislature ordered the governor to present the saber and scabbard to the former Jacksonville citizen. It was tendered at a reception at the National Guard Armory, attended by several thousand persons.

Hughes Wears Cutaway Of Extra Thin Cloth

(Special Cable Dispatch.) Havana, Jan. 17.—Garbed in a very formal cutaway specially made of cloth almost as thin as a palm leaf, Charles E. Hughes chucked a bit today at his more heavily clothed colleagues. Anticipating the heat of Havana and realizing the importance placed upon formal clothes by Latin diplomats, Mr. Hughes had forethought to have a special suit made for the occasion.

"Nevertheless, I hope, after tomorrow we can get out of our 'shining armor,'" he said to his colleagues at the meeting of the American delegation, Judge O'Brien and Senator Underwood, a harmony dinner last night it got the party down to two factions.

Ambassador Fletcher, of Rome, calls up Mussolini every night. More is here to see that Mexico gets a square deal.

The conference is being held in the Baltimore "oyster bed." Yours,

WILL ROGERS.

Special to The Washington Post.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 17.—It seems kinder lonesome around the old town since Calvin went away. He sneaked out this morning before Cuba got up. Secretary Hughes spent the afternoon at the races. The two Democrats on our delegation, Judge O'Brien and Senator Underwood, held a harmony dinner last night it got the party down to two factions.

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SIDDONS RESTRICTS STORY OF KIDWELL TO NARROW LIMITS

Lengthy Arguments Fail to Give Government Latitude in Contempt Case.

EVIDENCE IS BARRED AS TO STATE OF MIND

Hearsay Testimony As to Juror's Phone Calls Also Banned From Record.

By NORMAN W. BAXTER.

Evidence which the Government may present in the contempt case against Harry E. Sinclair and five other defendants was still being hotly contested yesterday during trial of the case before Justice Frederick L. Siddons. Lengthy arguments and repeated efforts did not serve to change the position of the court, which held that the state of mind or consciousness of the jurors during the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case could be offered in evidence unless it was first proven that the state of mind or consciousness was caused by acts of the respondents or their agents. The court further ruled that conversations which Edward J. Kidwell, Jr., juror in the conspiracy trial and witness in the present proceedings, had had with other jurors was not admissible on the ground of hearsay.

The result was that the testimony of Kidwell and his mother was limited to such minor details that they were subjected to virtually no cross-examination by attorneys for the respondents. Justice Siddons in addition made the significant remark that he could not "find any one guilty unless the connection of these respondents or their agents with the circumstances which affected these jurors and caused the mistrial can be shown." It must be shown.

Agree With Littleton.

"Development of the state of mind," Justice Siddons continued, "comes back always to whether the state of mind was produced by the action of the respondents or their agents."

In this position Justice Siddons agreed apparently with the views of Col. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Sinclair, who said:

"The question is the responsibility of these respondents. The Government is seeking to lay at the door of these men a state of mind which has not a shred of evidence to support it. Your Honor can not speculate away the liberty of these men."

The Court's position along this line was taken first on Monday and yesterday's developments served only to enlarge it. Attorney J. J. O'Leary, assistant United States district attorney, failed to make any change. The Government prosecutor insisted that because the shadowing was acknowledged by the Burns agents and consciousness of that action must have been caused by them, but the Court held that such a thing could not be inferred, but must be proven. The Government was not allowed even to develop the consciousness on the minds of the Kidwell family as the result of the work of Frank J. O'Reilly, Burns operative, to their home. Mr. O'Leary insisted that O'Reilly had "hooked himself in this instance," but the Court was still of the opinion that objections of attorneys for the respondents were valid.

Denies King-Akers Story.

Virtually the only matter on which Kidwell, the juror, testified at length was the King-Akers incident. He denied it, and cross-examination, he had discussed the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case with these two men and denied specifically having made reference to Sinclair's wealth or his own belief he should get a "block a long." The Court, in order to determine Kidwell's condition at the time of the King-Akers incident, Kidwell acknowledged having had one drink of intoxicating liquor that day.

Kidwell also denied that he had ever been positive as to whether he had ever been approached by the men who had approached him in the Museum grounds or at the courthouse. The Court's ruling prevented his answering whether he had ever identified them to the best of his recollection.

Phone Talks Are Barred.

The cross-examination of Kidwell other than with phases of the King-Akers incident, was perforce limited to the defense, and cross-examination, he had discussed the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case with these two men and denied specifically having made reference to Sinclair's wealth or his own belief he should get a "block a long." The Court, in order to determine Kidwell's condition at the time of the King-Akers incident, Kidwell acknowledged having had one drink of intoxicating liquor that day.

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Harry R. Wilson Head Of Junior Re-Cross

Commerce Chief Cites Progress of Industry at Session of Convention.

The progress of the cleaning and dyeing industry was cited in a brief address at the opening of the annual session of the National Association of Cleaners and Dyers of the United States and Canada yesterday in the Washington Auditorium by Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Hoover's address, "Keep Up the Good Work," stressed the progress in recent years and urged a closer cooperation with clothiers and other industries, which are closely linked with the cleaning and dyeing business, for a better future.

Other speakers included Katherine A. Fisher, director of Good Housekeeping Institute; M. F. Hollister, vice president of Hollister-Mills & Co. and W. C. Conover, president of the Laundry Owners' and Dyers' Association. Their talk was confined to the problem of reclaiming solvent utilized in the cleaning industry. Mr. Conover announced that a committee of the Laundry Owners' Association, which was appointed to investigate the advisability of reusing solvent, had been appointed to do this.

New Health School Location Is Opposed

The controversy over the proposed location of a health school for colored boys, regular students at Thirteenth street and Rhode Island avenue northeast, will be argued today at the meeting of the Board of Education in the Franklin School at 3:30 o'clock.

It is proposed by the board to lease a site and locate the school in a neighborhood, which citizens declare, is not in conformity with "service of the elements to be served." When the proposal was made, it was known that the citizens, association, and civic group in the vicinity of the proposed site held special indignation meetings and expressed opposition to the plan.

The citizens contend that the proposed site is a strictly white residential section and that the school for colored boys should be located on a site where the colored people could be better served.

Damage Defendant Cleared.

Samuel Rosin, 1332 Florida avenue northeast, in a \$5,000 damage suit for an alleged assault and battery on William Burke, Jr., a minor, of 1320 Florida avenue northeast, was exonerated yesterday by a jury in the Court which rendered a verdict in his favor. The boy charged that on April 1, 1926, when he was 12 years old, he was abused physically and verbally by the defendant. Through Attorney Eugene B. Sullivan the defendant denied the charge.

Auto Crash Basis of Suit.

The Marie Cain Co., Inc., of No. 13 Sixth street northeast, was sued yesterday in Circuit Court for \$50,000 damages for alleged personal injuries by Fannie L. Johnson, 2448 Ontario road northeast. Through Attorney J. N. Jones the plaintiff said that on May 27, 1926, the defendant's truck was traveling just ahead of an automobile in which she was riding on upper Connecticut avenue and that the truck driver stopped his machine without warning and that as a result the automobile collided with the truck.

Defendant Held Bankrupt.

Arthur L. Harding, trading as the Harding Decorating Shop, 1322 H street northeast, was adjudged a bankrupt yesterday by Justice Hitz in Bankruptcy Court on a voluntary petition. Through Attorneys Kaplan and Tannenbaum the debts were listed at \$2,351 and the assets at \$2,084.

Wife Sues for Divorce.

Mrs. Berry R. Williams, 1405 Twenty-first street northwest, filed suit yesterday in Equity Court against Ernest E. Williams, of Houston, Tex., for an absolute divorce. They were married May 13, 1924. Through Attorney Raymond Neudecker the plaintiff says that Williams deserted her on February 19, 1926.

OVER HERE—OVER THERE

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS
To Questions on Magazine Page.

ARLINGTON BRIDGE GIVEN \$2,300,000 MORE UNDER BILL

House Committee Expects the Memorial Structure Will Be Ready in 1931.

\$526,193,111 IS TOTAL CARRIED IN MEASURE

White House Item Is Reduced \$91,280 From Last Year; Other Slashes Made.

BLANKS FOR INCOME TAX RETURNS GO OUT TODAY

Citizens Must Pay on Salaries for 1927 Not Later Than March 15, Next.

VARIOUS FORMS READY

Federal income tax payers in Washington, together with millions of others throughout the country, within the next few days will receive reminders of their duty to the Government, in the form of income tax return blanks, which will be mailed out by collectors of Internal Revenue today.

Decrease at White House.

Other items carried in the appropriations bill follow:

White House, \$437,180, a decrease of \$91,280 as compared with the 1928 appropriation; Board of Mediation, \$347,902, a decrease of \$42,098; American Battle Monuments Commission, \$700,000, an increase of \$100,000; Board of Tax Appeals, \$720,740, an increase of \$7,960.

Bureau of Efficiency, \$210,350, which is the same as for 1928; Civil Service Commission, \$1,098,752, a decrease of \$100,190; Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,360, the same for 1928; Employees Compensation Commission, \$3,690,000, an increase of \$26,760; Federal Board for Vocational Education, \$853,000, an increase of \$54,770; Federal Power Commission, \$12,640, an increase of \$80,140.

Federal Radio Commission, \$80,560, an increase of \$22,374; Federal Trade Commission, \$663,000, a decrease of \$21,350, and General Accounting Office, \$3,820,000, a decrease of \$23,400.

I. C. C. Loses \$36,569.

Housing Corporation, \$475,750, a decrease of \$18,500; Interstate Commerce Commission, \$7,654,745, a decrease of \$26,569; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$600,000, an increase of \$50,000; public buildings and public parks, \$2,584,960, an increase of \$130,510; Smithsonian Institution, \$944,162, a decrease of \$15,549.

Postal Telegraph, \$754,000, an increase of \$69,000; United States Geographic Board, \$4,300, an increase of \$355; United States Shipping Board, \$12,288,750, a decrease of \$1,250; United States Veterans Bureau, \$526,193,111, a decrease of \$7,715,303.

"Not Guilty" Bet Fails To Halt Conviction

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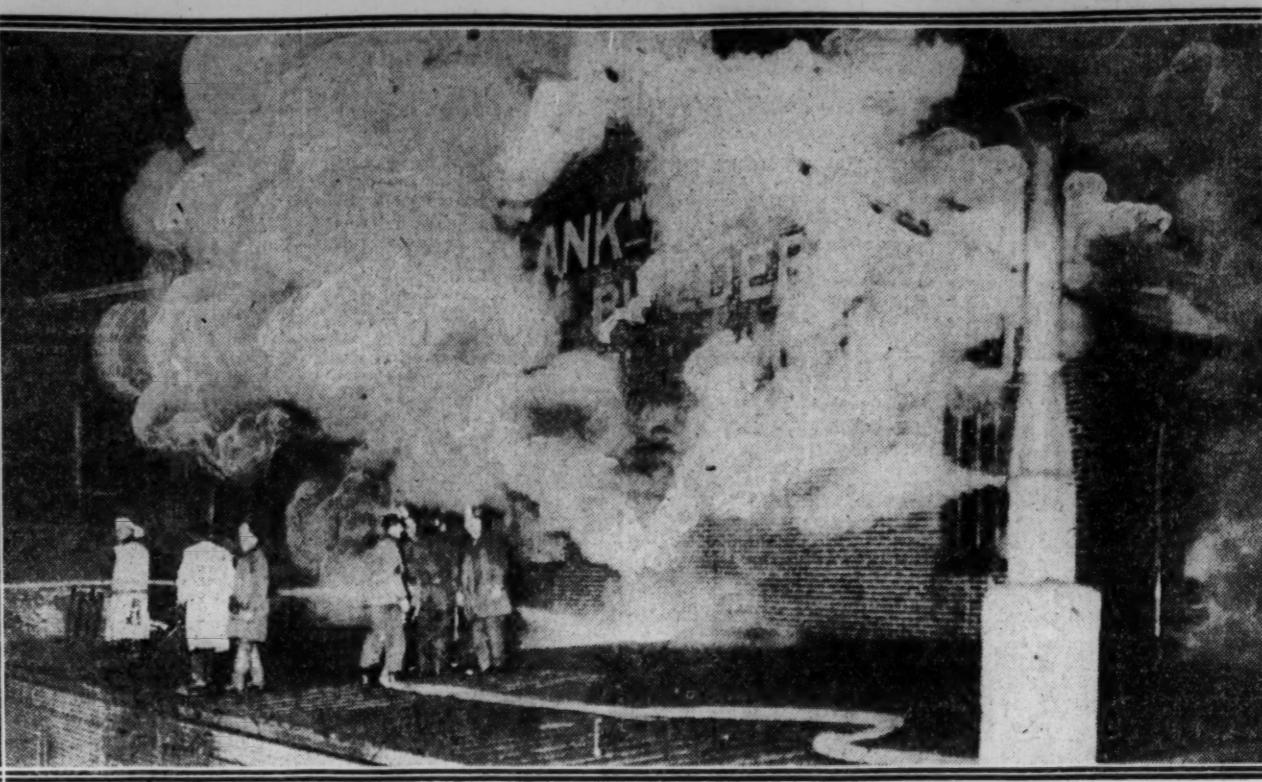
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SCENES IN CITY'S FIRE EPIDEMIC



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.
RAGING INFERNO GREETS FIRE FIGHTERS. Scene as the first apparatus arrived and went into position at the Lank Woodworking plant near Fourteenth and W streets northwest.



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.
STUBBORN BLAZE. Blaze at the Gale E. Pugh Poultry Co., Tenth near C streets northwest, which drew firemen from the Woolworth fire.



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.
ECKINGTON BLAZE. McDowell & Son grain and feed elevator at Eckington place and Q street northeast which was extinguished with the aid of Baltimore and nearby volunteer companies.



\$400,000 MACHINES OBTAINED BY BROWN WORTHLESS, CHARGE

Blanton Declares Tabulators Are Stored in Cellar of the Veterans' Bureau.

PURCHASE, HE ASSERTS, WAS WASTE OF FUNDS

Representative Also Declares Accused Admits Taking \$7,808 DuPont Pay.

Having declared that Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, worked on the side for the DuPont interests of Delaware, Representative Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, yesterday hurled new charges at the expert.

Blanton charged that Brown had received \$10,000 in compensation for tabulating machines for the United States Veterans' Bureau; that these machines were found to be "absolutely worthless," and that they have been stored in the cellar of the Veterans' Bureau Building ever since.

"Easy," says Blanton.

"Oh, how easy it is," said Blanton, "when a man can draw up specifications for machinery furnished by certain corporations, and when he is in a position to study them, to purchase, for these corporations, to come to him and offer him employment and pay him a remunerative salary."

Earlier in the day, Blanton said, Brown had admitted at a meeting of the civil service commission that he had received \$8,000 from the DuPonts since he had been chief of the Efficiency Bureau. He got the money for installing a retirement system for the DuPont employees.

Other Fees Charged.

"When he is drawing specifications," said Blanton, "and when he is making recommendations for the purchase of valuable machinery, and when he can cause to be purchased for one bureau like the Veterans' Bureau a tabulating machine that costs the taxpayer \$40,000 and is worthless, they can afford to employ him, can these DuPonts and pay him \$7,000 or \$8,000 in fees. And he says he has received some other fees amounting to \$500 from some others."

Blanton, in speech, when the appropriation bill for independent offices was up for consideration, said: "The bill carries an appropriation of \$210,350 for the bureau."

Breach of Promise Charge Is Denied

Albert Herbert, cashier of the Oriental Hotel, who was sued in Circuit Court for \$10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry Mrs. Lily Robinson Cox, of Quebec, Canada, denied yesterday in his plea that the plaintiff has a cause of action against him.

Through Attorney Bertrand Emerson, Jr., the cashier denies that on October 17, 1927, he wrongfully refused to keep his alleged promise to marry the plaintiff, who did not spend the sum of \$1,500 in preparation of the expected wedding, the cashier declares. Nor has she been damaged in any way by any thing he has done or failed to do, Herbert asserts.

Taxi Driver Killed By 'Unknown' Verdict

White headquarters detectives and plainclothes worked hard yesterday to penetrate the veil of mystery surrounding the death of William Harvey Jones, 22 years old, who was found mortally wounded in his taxicab at Twenty-ninth and M streets northwest Saturday night. The coroner, coming to the District Morgue, returned a verdict of "death by a gunshot wound inflicted by some unknown person."

Three colored persons arrested in connection with the shooting are still being held for investigation. The taxicab company and police have offered rewards totaling \$800 for the arrest of the murderer.

Stabbed During Fight Man Is